

botanical	نباتي	fantastic	رائع	event	حدث	tram	ترام
gardener	جنايني	cousins	أبناء العم	favourite	مفضل	comfortable	مريح
aquarium	متحف مائي	weekend	نهاية الأسبوع	park	منتزه	environment	بيئة
library	مكتبة	together	معا	Sphinx	أبو الهول	noisy	صاخب
sports	رياضة	include	يشمل	careful	حريص	change	يغير
centre	مركز	a brochure	كتاب مصور	helpful	متعاون	polluted	ملوث
save	ينقذ / يدخر	a lake	بحيرة	useful	مفيد	pollution	تلوث
borrow	يستعير	monuments	أثار	platform	رصيف	beach	شاطيء
volleyball	كرة طائرة	peaceful	هادي / مسالم	painting	لوحة	indoors	في البيت
natural	طبيعي	traffic	مرور	follow	يتبع	bridge	كوبري
interesting	شيق	especially	خصوصا	objects	أشياء	meet up	يتقابل
boring	ممل	underground	تحت الارض	fact file	ملف حقائق	century	قرن
a cafe	مقهى	quiet / calm	هادي	engineering	هندسة	jewellery	مجوهرات
a station	محطة	a motorbike	موتوسيكل	works	أعمال	pottery	فخار
between	بين	a road	طريق	valley	وادي	reply to	يرد علي
opposite	مقابل	Look like	يشبه	a ferry	معدية	invitation	دعوة
next to	بجوار	an area	منطقة	across	عبر	share	يشارك
corner	ناصية	usual	عدي	attractive	جذاب	regards	تحيات
a museum	متحف	around	حول	passenger	راكب	wild	بري
market	سوق	direction	اتجاه	shopping	تسوق	interested in	مهتم بـ
restaurant	مطعم	straight on	مباشرة	reach	يصل	machine	آلة
bank	مصرف	walk past	يمشي أمام	buildings	مباني	Ismailia	اسماعيلية
since	لأن	turn right	أستدر يمين	protect	يحمي	good at	ماهر في
reason	سبب	shop	محل / يتسوق	forest	غابة	good for	صالح لـ
a floor	طابق	exhibition	معرض	journey	رحلة	electric	كهربائي
later	فيما بعد	below	أسفل	timetable	جدول	electrician	كهربائي
great	عظيم	metro stop	محطة مترو	transport	النقل	space	فضاء
chat	يتسامر	imagine	يتخيل	cheap	رخيص	type	نوع
a way	طريقة	energy	الطاقة	expensive	غالي	top	قمة
loudly	بصوت مرتفع	ancient	قديم	serve	يقدم / يخدم	try on	يقيس
an artist	فنان	modern	حديث	perhaps	ربما	size	مقاس
is located	تقع	frying pan	طاسة قلي	practise	يمارس	fit	يناسب
blind	أعمى	ticket	تذكرة	juice	عصير	hurt	يؤذي
win	يفوز	chess	شطرنج	historical	تاريخي	lovely	جميل
busy	مزدحم	squash	اسكواش	ruins	أطلال	fats	دهون

لاحظ الأسماء المركبة الاتية

Sports centre	مركز رياضي	Suez Canal	قناة السويس	Botanical garden	حديقة النباتات
Swimming pool	حمام سباحة	Port Said	بور سعيد	Nature reserve	حماية طبيعية
Shopping centre	مركز تسوق	Lake Tamsah	بحيرة تمساح	computer games	لعب كمبيوتر
Space exhibition	معرض الفضاء	railway	سكة حديد	Science museum	متحف علوم

Sports centre	A place where you can play volleyball, tennis and other sports
aquarium	A place where you can see beautiful fish
Botanical garden	A place where you can see trees and other interesting places
library	A place where you can borrow and read books
bank	A place where you can borrow and save money
lake	A large area of water with land around it
monument	Something people build to remember an important person or event
peaceful	Calm and quiet without any worry or excitement
traffic	Cars, lorries, and motorbikes that use a road
especially	More important or more than usual
valley	An area of lower land between hills or mountains
ferry	a boat that carries people or goods across a river or an area of water
passenger	someone travelling in a vehicle .
comfortable	making you feel physically relaxed without any pain .
electric	needs electricity to work
tram	a kind of trains that travels along metal tracks in the street
floor	one of the levels in a building

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

Making suggestions

عمل الاقتراح

Let's / Shall we ..? Could we ? Why don't we ?
What about? How about

Respond to the suggestion

It is a good idea .
Sorry , I am busy / I am not very keen on

To show directions we use the following

لبيان الاتجاهات نستخدم الاتي

Go straight on / Turn left / Turn right right / It is opposite / between / behind / next to

عندما نضيف المقطع (ful) للفعل يتحول إلى صفة

Care careful / use useful / help helpful / hope hopeful / harm harmful

cross يعبر Cross the street across عبر He swims across the canal.
save ينقذ He saved her life. save يدخر You should save some money.
a job (تجمع) وظيفة work (لا تجمع) عمل works (تجمع) أعمال فنية أو أدبية
borrow books يستعير كتب borrow money يقترض مال lend money يقرض مال

Would (love / like to / prefer) مصدر I'd like to drink coffee .
I (love / like / prefer + (ing) I like watching action films .
Look forward to + ing (نتطلع الي) I look forward to seeing you .
It is easy to + المصدر This lesson is easy to understand
look out of ينظر من She looked out of the window

on time في الوقت المناسب (قبل الميعاد) في الميعاد بالضبط He arrives on time. in time في الوقت المناسب (قبل الميعاد)

In the age في عصر at the age of 63. (aged 63). By the age of ten

What will you do In the holiday? I will travel abroad on holiday .

In the end , لا يأتي بعدها اسم Our house is at the end of the street .

At the end of يأتي بعدها اسم In the end , he will apologize to you.

indoor داخل البيت (صفة) indoors داخل البيت (ظرف) I play chess indoors

outdoor خارج البيت (صفة) outdoors خارج البيت (ظرف) I play tennis outdoors

good for / better for أفضل لـ Electric cars are better for the environment.

Voyage رحلة بحرية flight رحلة طيران journey رحلة طويلة trip رحلة قصيرة business trip

floor أرضية مبني / طابق flour دقيق a flower زهرة

Platform رصيف قطار pavement / electric رصيف شارع electrician (اسم) كهربائي (صفة)

الفرق بين (Arrive (in / at) / reach / get to /)

arrive at يصل إلى مكان صغير

The plane arrives at the airport at 6:00 a.m

arrive in يصل إلى مكان كبير

My pen-friend will arrive in Cairo next week.

At last , he arrived

لاحظ أن (arrive) فعل لازم لا تأخذ مفعول

get to يصل إلى

When will you get to Cairo ?

get / arrived (home – there)

reach يصل إلى

(Cairo / the airport / the top / a good idea) (أفقي / رأسي / معنوي)

go straight on يمشي مباشرة

Go straight on then turn right .

go straight along + أسم

Go straight along this street then turn left.

Writing an e- mail كتابة الإيميل

From : ----- @ yahoo.com

بريد الراسل

To : ----- @ Gmail.com

بريد المرسل اليه

Subject : -----

موضوع الإيميل

Dear ----- أسم المرسل اليه,

It gives me great pleasure to write this e-mail to you. How are you?

جملة افتتاحية

الموضوع

I am looking forward to seeing you .

جملة نهاية

With my best wishes

اسم الراسل

حروف الجر مع الزمان

1 - نستخدم (at) مع (الساعات ومع فترات اليوم بدون (the)

2- نستخدم حرف الجر (on) مع الايام ومع التاريخ

2- نستخدم حرف الجر (in) مع الشهور وفصول السنة والسنوات ومع فترات النهار

at	in	on
At half past nine / at 9:30 /	In the morning / in the evening	Friday / on saturday
At (night / dawn/sunset / noon)	In June / in summer / in 2022 /	On Friday morning
At the weekend / at the age عمر	In the past / in the future	On 25 th January
At Christmas /at present	In the past / in a week / in an hour	On my birthday
At midday / midnight / at sunrise	In the 21 st century / in the age عصر	On Christmas day

لا نستخدم حرف الجر (on / in / at) قبل الكلمات الآتية (last / next / every / this)

حروف الجر مع الأماكن

♣ يستخدم حرف الجر (at) مع الأماكن الصغيرة ومع الشوارع المسبوقة برقم ومع التعبيرات الآتية

♣ يستخدم حرف الجر (on) مع الشارع بدون رقم ومع بعض الأماكن والتعبيرات

♣ نستخدم حرف الجر (in) مع الاماكن الكبيرة والاماكن المغلقة

at	in	on
At home / at work / at school	In Cairo / in a garden / in a room	On the left / right
At the top / at the bottom	In the world / in the sky	On the corner
At 20 Nasser street	In a building / in the sea	On first floor
At chemist's / at the doctor's	In prison / in hospital	On the lake

Other prepositions حروف جر اخرى

by	بجوار	We live by the river .	خلف behind	He hid behind the door.
opposite	مقابل / مواجه	My house is opposite the school.		
between	بين	Ahmed sits between Samy and Amr.		
next to	بجوار	The bank is next to the cinema.		
near	بالقرب	The swimming pool is near the garden.		
in front of	أمام من	The boy stands in front of the tree		

التكوين : 1- يتكون المضارع البسيط من المصدر مع الجمع والضمير (I)

Children play football Animals eat grass I always go to work on time .

2- ويضاف للفعل (s) أو (es) (ies) في المبنى للمجهول

The High dam protects Egypt from flood . She crosses the street quickly .

Mr Hesham teaches us English . This boy always cries loudly .

3- ويتكون من (am – is – are) (pp) في المبنى للمجهول

English is spoken all over the world . Rice is grown in the Delta .

في النفي والاستفهام في ومن المضارع البسيط نستخدم الفعل المساعد (does) أو (do)

♣ My brother doesn't go to the cinema every week .

♣ Do you always drink coffee in the morning ?

♣ No , I don't

الاستخدام

1- يدل المضارع البسيط على عادة (حدث متكرر) ويأتي مع الكلمات الآتية (

always دائماً	usually عادة	often غالباً	sometimes أحياناً	occasionally أحياناً
Ever من قبل	never أبداً	hardly بالكاد	Every كل	generally عموماً
frequently غالباً	rarely نادراً	scarcely نادراً	seldom نادراً	

♣ Mr Hesham always works hard

♣ She often makes mistakes.

♣ We sometimes drink coffee at the café

♣ We hardly help clean the flat.

2- يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الحقائق العامة (الثابتة)

♣ Ice melts in the sun

♣ The earth turns round the sun

♣ the sun rises in the east

♣ It rains in winter

♣ Electricity is generated from the High Dam

♣ Metals expand in summer

3- يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع مواقف وأحداث دائماً حقيقة

♣ Mohammed Salah donates money to help his own hometown.

♣ Tourism brings Egypt hard currency

♣ Doctors are kind people .

♣ The police arrest the criminals .

♣ Mothers look after their children.

4- يستخدم المضارع البسيط عند التعبير عن جدول مواعيد مثل الموصلات العامة وجدول المدرسة وفتح وغلق الأماكن العامة ومواعيد البرامج في التلفزيون والسينما والمسرح والتقويم

♣ The train leaves the station at 8.30

♣ The museum opens at 8:00

♣ When does the English lesson start?

♣ The English lesson starts at 8:00

♣ The rocket launch is at 2:00

♣ When does the plane arrive ?

♣ The feast العيد starts on next Sunday ?

♣ The first metro starts at 5:00 a.m

5- يستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية في المستقبل

♣ After she finishes school , she will marry.

♣ When I graduate , I will look for a job.

♣ As soon as they travel abroad , they will stay at a splendid hotel .

♣ I won't leave the office until I finish my work.

always / usually / often / sometimes/ rarely/ scarcely / seldom / hardly /

الظروف السابقة يتم وضعها قبل الفعل الأساسي أو بعد (am – is – are)

My father is always punctual

He always comes on time

We are usually interested in watching films on TV.

The baby sometimes cries loudly.

لاحظ تقديم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل عندما تبدأ الجملة بظروف النفي (Never / scarcely / rarely / hardly)

Never does he break a promise

Rarely does it rain in the desert .

1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d.

- 1- I will go to the (bank – bookshop – library – aquarium) to borrow a detective story .
- 2- My friend is going to (save – borrow – give – send) money from the bank.
- 3- The (aquarium – platform – pavement – stop) has colourful fish .
- 4- I have enjoyed visiting the (bottle – battle – boot – botanical) garden.
- 5- I will join the (sport – sports – sports' – sport's) centre to play tennis .
- 6- Some people like going to the (café – coffee – tea – syrup) to chat and have drinks .
- 7- We are waiting on the (pavement – platform – form – desk) to take the train.
- 8- The antonym of modern is (recent – new – ancient – lately)
- 9- There is a pharmacy (next – between – opposite – in front) my house.
- 10- Is your uncle's house (next – near – in front – behind) to your house?
- 11- The stranger asked me about the (direct – direction – action – pass) to the station.
- 12- The film is so (bad – boring – interested – interesting) that I will see it again.
- 13- There is a new restaurant on the (corner – stop – lake – river) of our street.
- 14- Egypt enjoys a lot of ancient (muscles – monuments – muzzles – masks)
- 16- My friends have just (reached – got – arrived – visited) to the sports centre.
- 17- The (metro – tram – bus – ferry) carries people and goods across water.
- 18- A metro and a tram are kinds of (transplant – transport – plants – ports)
- 19- Alexandria is a (history – istorian – historical – geographical) city .
- 20- It is always (noisy – bad – dirty – peaceful) in the early morning. There is no noise.
- 21- Where will you spend your (weekend – end – far end – endless)?
- 22- I can see a (tram – taxi – car – train) going on metal rails in the streets of Alexandria .
- 23- The (car – metro – bike – taxi) is the cheapest and fastest public means of transport.
- 24- I like (to cross – cross – be crossing – crossing) the river on a ferry .
- 25- The (passengers – divers – drivers – passages) on the plane are foreigners
- 26- The (electricity – electric – electrician – petrol) tram is good for the environment .
- 27- The lorry carries goods on the (sea – canal – lake – road) .
- 28- A (vessel – valve – valley – vet) is an area between two hills or two mountains.
- 29- (Sea- Lake – River – Desert) Nasser lies behind the High Dam .
- 30- The forest is full of (dirty – wide – wild – ugly) life , plants and animals .
- 31- The (Sphinx – museum – temple – centre) has a lion's body and a head of a man.
- 32- He paints very well. He will be a great (nurse – actor – doctor – artist)
- 33- The synonym of peaceful is (uncomfortable – quiet – calm – noisy)
- 34- You should go straight (in – on – at – of) and turn left ;
- 35- Basketball is played (indoor – outdoor – indoors – outdoors)
- 36- The (market – river – environment – library) is the place where we live and work .
- 37- The (traffic – weather – lake – café) in Cairo is slow and crowded .
- 38- Pots made of (pottery – metal – wood – plastic) are easy to break .
- 39- Women are fond of wearing beautiful (pottery – plastic – jewellery – wood)
- 40- (Pollution – Population – Punctuation – Nature) is a dangerous problem.
- 41 Ras Mohammed is a nature (book – deserve – reserve – conserve)
- 42 I'd like to go to the (sports – market – bazaar – shopping) centre.
- 43 My friend was absent (since – though – so – that's why) he was ill .
- 44 I'd like to visit the natural science (temple – museum – stadium – theatre)
- 45 Can you (reach – arrive at – arrive in – get) the top of Everest?

- 47 I can see a lot of boats on the (road – lake – market – rail)
- 48 My friend is very good at sports , (especially – special – but – so) squash and chess .
- 49 I am good at (play – played – playing – to play) basketball .
- 50 My sister does all the housework; she is (helpless – useless - helpful – careless)
- 51 Drivers should be (careless – careful – useful – harmful) to avoid accidents.
- 52 Oxford dictionary is (useful – careful – helpless – useless) .I admire it.
- 53 My sister likes (chat –chatting – to chat – chatted) with me.
- 54 I waited at the (stop – stand – sit – walk) to take the bus .
- 55 Would you like to bus visit the space (market – centre – exhibition – external)
- 56 Ismailia is (located – directed – educated – lain) between Port Said and Suez.
- 57 Now we live in the 21st (age – decade – century – millennium) .
- 58 I'd prefer (play – to play – playing – played) football.
- 59 Shall we (watch – watching – watched – have watched) the match ?
- 60 I need to live in a flat on the first (flour – flower – floor – four)

- 1 My brother(read – is reading – has read – reads) the newspaper every morning.
- 2 The camera (is using - is used – uses – used) to take photographs.
- 3 The English lesson (starts – started – will start – is starting) in half an hour.
- 4 Mr. Salim (don't – doesn't – never – didn't) comes late.
- 5 What time (do – does – did – will) you usually go to work?
- 6 I'll phone you as soon as I (reach – reached – will reach – am reaching) my work.
- 7 The earth (turned – turns – will turn – has turned) round the sun .
- 8 English (speaks – is spoken – will speak – speak) all over the world
- 9 The science Museum (opens – opened – will open – opening) at 8:30 tomorrow.
- 10 The metro (will leave – leave – is leaving – leaves) at 9:00.
- 11 He (is always – always is – does always – always does) late .
- 12 The library (close – has closed – closes – is closing) at 2:00.
- 13 Air is fresh and clean (in – on – at – for) dawn.
- 14 I will finish my homework (by – in – on – at) 20 minutes .
- 15 Put the vase (in – on – at – out) the table .
- 16 There is a new supermarket (in – on – at – of) our area .
- 17 I usually go to school (in – on – by – at) bus .
- 18 The child hid his to (in – on – at –of) the top of the wardrobe .
- 19 What will you do (in – on – at – from) the holidays .
- 20 They reached the station 20 minutes earlier .They arrived (in – on – at – of) time
- 21 My father always buys meat (in – on – at – about) the butcher's near his work.
- 22 They have lived (in – on – at – of) Ramsis street for ten years .
- 23 (In – On – At – of) the end of the match , the fans left the stadium .
- 24 The bank is (next – back – between – in front) the school and the hospital.
- 25 Go straight (in – on – at – of) and you will find the museum on your left.
- 26 My friend like to go to work (by – in – on – of) his motorbike.
- 27 I will meet you (in – on – at – of) sunset .
- 28 My brother is going to arrive (in – on - at – about) the airport in two ours.
- 29 We have got a lot of furniture (in – on – at – of) our bedroom.

Reporter : How are you?

Tourist :

Reporter :?

Tourist : Yes, of course. Go ahead .

Reporter : Where do you come from?

Tourist :

Reporter : Britain !?

Tourist : Yes , I like Egypt very much

Reporter : Which places would you like to visit in Egypt?

Tourist :

2) What do you say in the following situations

1- Your friend asks you to recommend him a good story to read.

2- Your brother suggesting watching the football match but you refuse.

3- You give your friend advice to keep fit.

3) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Tourists visit Egypt from all over the world to enjoy our ancient monuments and to enjoy our fine weather. Tourists can visit the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and see its treasures .

They can go to the citadel and Cairo Tower. They also go to Giza to see the pyramids and the sphinx. They go to Aswan to see the High Dam and they visit Luxor to enjoy its wonderful historic places such as the valley of the kings.

Egypt also enjoys the most fantastic resorts in Alexandria and in Sharm El-Sheikh so tourists visit them regularly .

a) Answer the following questions :

1- What is the main idea of the passage?

2- Why do tourists go to Luxor ?

3- What can tourists see inside the Egyptian Museum ?

b) Choose the correct answer

4- Tourists who come to Egypt enjoy visiting

a) Luxor b) Cairo c) Giza d) all of these cities

5- Sharm and Alexandria are famous for their

a) monuments b) resorts c) citadel d) valleys

6- The High Dam is found in

a) Luxor b) Giza c) Aswan d_ Cairo

4) Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1- There is a lot of ----- on the road today .

a) traffic b) lorries c) buses d) cars

2- Luxor has a lot of ancient -----

a) aquarium b) gardens c) pollution d) monuments

3- I need to go to the ----- to do some exercise.

a) shopping b) sports c) market d) science

4- Tourists like going to places with no -----

a) lakes b) monuments c) pollution d) beaches

5-Do you think ----- Tamsah is in Ismalia ?

a) Lake b) River c) Sea d) Beach

6-We love the Egyptian resorts -----Sharm El-Sheikh .

a) especially b) rapidly c) quickly d) badly

7- Why don't we----- the citadel ?

- a) visited b) visiting c) will visit d) visit

8- I like watching wonderful fish in the -----

- a) museum b) library c) aquarium d) bank

9- The train ----- from platform number 6 now.

- a) left b) leaves c) is going to leave d) is leaving

10- My mother always ----- our meals.

- a) prepare b) prepared c) prepares d) is preparing

5) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets .

1- I will leave school . I will join university.

(As soon as)

2- Israa doesn't cry loudly .

(never)

3- My teacher always comes early

(is)

6) Complete the following with the correct form of the word in brackets

1- The clever student always (study) hard.

2- The shopping centre is (of) the corner.

3- The post office lies (inside) the school and the hospital.

4- I prefer studying (in) night.

7) Complete the sentences with these words:

platform – leaves – traffic – at - station

I am going to spend my holiday in Alexandria . I will go to the railway ----- early.

My train ----- at 8:00 in the morning so I am going to get up early .

I hope the ----- won't be heavy to reach the station ----- time .

8) Choose the correct word:

1- The plane (leaves / will leave) at 10:00 .

2- Football is played (indoors – outdoors)

3- We usually go to the museum (on – in) the holiday.

9) Write an email to your friend Ahmed inviting him to visit Cairo where you live

Your email address is Amr20@yahoo.com and your friend's email address is

Ahmed's 2000@gmail.com

To : Ahmed2000@Gmail.com

From : Amr20@yahoo.com

Subject : invitation

Dear Ahmed ,

How are you? I hope you are fine. I am pleased to write this email to you.

I'd like to invite you to visit me in Cairo for 5 days . You will stay with me in my flat.

Cairo is full of attractions which you will admire. I will take you in a tour around Cairo.

You are going to visit the historic places in Cairo.

We are going to visit the Egyptian Museum to enjoy its wonderful objects inside it such as its nice jewellery and its ancient statues

After that you can take a tour inside the historic mosques and the historic buildings.

We are going to visit Cairo Tower to have lunch at a nice restaurant and we are going to watch all of Cairo using the telescope there.

We can also go to Giza to visit the pyramids and then we can go to the zoo .

I am looking forward to seeing you.

With love from

Amr

Let's shopping magazine oven kettle boil industry leather poster normal normally quality free item fresh machine coffee advertise advert fridge price useful deliver popular vase present	دعنا تسوق مجلة فرن غلاية يغلي الصناعة جلد ملصق طبيعي طبيعيا جودة مجاني سلة طازج آلة قهوة يعلن اعلان ثلاجة سعر مفيد يسلم تسليم محبوب فائزة هدية	microwave toaster toast offer deal discount sale smart jewellery speaker customer assistant column survey headphone necklace latest understand drop a form passport guess rule role soft mud clay	ميكروويف محمصة خبز محمص يقدم - عرض صفقة - يتعامل خصم البيع ذكي مجوهرات سماعة زبون مساعد عمود استطلاع سماعة عقد الاحداث يفهم يسقط استثمارة جواز سفر يخمن قاعدة دور ناعم طين صلصال	battery statue stone carpet south north suddenly language Arabic coast shells design decorate instructions colourful wood wooden plastic metal glass Log in plug turn on turn off earn positive negative	بطارية تمثال حجر سجادة الجنوب الشمال فجأة لغة عربي الساحل صدف تصميم يزين تعليمات ملون خشب خسبي بلاستيك معدن زجاج يسجل دخول يوصل بالكهرباء يشغل جهاز يطفئ يكسب ايجابي سلبي	artist handicraft password charge traditional fill in a company complaint seller product electronic size trust user source order horrible online call back carpet mix title pros cons ceramics Plate pots	فنان حرفة يدوية كلمة سر يشحن تقليدي يملأ استثمارة شركة شكوي بائع منتج الكتروني حجم يثق مستخدم مصدر طلب فظيع متصل بالانترنت يعاود الاتصال سجادة يخلط لقب مزايا عيوب خزف طبق أواني
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لاحظ الأسماء المركبة الآتية

Coffee machine	ماكينة صنع القهوة	Leather industry	صناعة الجلود
City centre shop	محل وسط المدينة	Delivery company	شركة توصيل
Online shopping	تسوق عبر الانترنت	Pros and cons	مزايا وعيوب

تعريفات definitions

kettle	A container for boiling water
toaster	A machine for toasting bread
microwave	A type of oven that cooks food very quickly using electricity
coffee machine	A machine for making coffee
plug	To connect to the main supply of electricity.
charge	To put electricity into a piece of electrical equipment.
email	When you send a message via the internet
order	When a customer asks for something to be sent
complaint	A statement in which someone complains about something
call back	Return a phone call
	log in To register on a website

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

at special price بسعر خاص on special offer في عرض خاص on sale معروضة للبيع
 fill in / out يملأ استثمارة fill something with يملأ شيء بـ full of مملوء بـ

- ▶▶ popular with محبوب من
 ▶▶ famous for مشهور بـ
 ▶▶ earn يكسب قوت عيشه ▶▶ Do doctors earn a lot of money ? ▶▶ earn his living
 ▶▶ win (win a cup / medal / prize / match / competition) يكسب شيء
 ▶▶ gain (gain knowledge / experience / fame / weight) يكسب شيء معنوي
 ▶▶ spend (time) + v+ ing يقضي ▶▶ I spent the night studying .
 ▶▶ spend money on ينفق على ▶▶ The youth spend a lot of money on clothes.
 ▶▶ Plug in يوصل الجهاز بالكهرباء ▶▶ Plug in the mobile to charge it
 ▶▶ complain to يشكو إلى ▶▶ He complained to the manager.
 ▶▶ complain of يشكو من مرض ▶▶ She complained of a headache .
 ▶▶ complain about يشكو من شخص / شيء ▶▶ he complained about the noise / me .

♣ (as + صفة + as) تستخدم للتعبير عن تساوي اثنين في الصفة:-

- ♣ The car is as big as the taxi. ♣ The car and the taxi have the same size .
 ♣ Some dinosaurs were as big as ten elephant. ♣ My mother is not as old as my father.
 ♣ My phone is not as (so) heavy as your phone. ♣ They don't weigh the same

الصفة أو الظرف في الدرجة الثانية Comparative degree

للمقارنة بين اثنين شخصين أو شيئين نستخدم الدرجة الثانية

- ❖ taller / happier / heavier (للصفة ذات المقطع الواحد أو المقطعين الأصليين)
 ❖ more careful / more beautiful (الصفة المشتقة ذات المقطعين و الأكثر من مقطعين + more)
 ❖ (less + صفة قصيرة أو طويلة) less tall / less happy / less careful / less beautiful

أمثلة Examples

- ❖ Ahmed is fatter than Maged . ▶ Ahmed is taller than Ali.
 ❖ Maths is more difficult than English . ▶ The mouse is smaller than the camel.
 ❖ Hassan drives more dangerously than Ali. ▶ An elephant is heavier than a tiger.
 Amira painted more carefully than Sara. ▶ My sister is fatter than me.
 ▶ The car is more expensive than the bike. ❖ Hani is taller than Ali .

لاحظ الجمل الآتية

- ▶▶ Who is taller Ahmed or Mohammed?
 ▶▶ Which is easier English or Arabic?
 ▶▶ Basma is the taller of the twins . لا حظ استخدام (the) عند وجود (of) في الدرجة الثانية
 ▶▶ a bit / a little / a lot / much / far يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية قبل الدرجة الثانية لبيان الفرق في لصفة
 ▶▶ Your mobile is much more expensive than my mobile .
 ▶▶ My father is a bit taller than my uncle ;

الدرجة الثالثة Superlative degree

♣ الصفة الدرجة الثالثة تتكون من (adjective + est / The most (least) + adjective)

- ❖ The world's widest suspension bridge معلق كوبري opened in Cairo .
 ♠ Soha is the tallest girl in the class. ♠ He is the most intelligent boy in the school .
 ♠ My grandfather is the oldest member . ❖ Water is the least expensive material
 ♠ Diamond is the most expensive metal ♠ Amr is the tallest person in the family
 ♣ A snake is the most dangerous animal. ♣ Whales are the longest animals in the world.
 ♠ I love my father best. ♣ لاحظ عدم استخدام (the) بعد أفعال العاطفة
 ▶▶ English is my most favourite subject . لاحظ عدم استخدام (the) مع صفات الملكية ومع ('s)

♣ Irregular adjectives and adverbs : صفات وظروف شاذة

الدرجة الأولى	الدرجة الثانية	الدرجة الثالثة	الدرجة الأولى	الدرجة الثانية	الدرجة الثالثة
good	better than	the best	well	better than	the best
bad / badly	worse than	the worst	ill	worse than	the worst
many	more than	the most	much	more than	the most
little	less than	the least	old	elder	eldest
far	farther / further than	farthest / furthest			

- ♣ Cairo is farther / further than Tanta
- ♣ My father's case was worse than yesterday .
- ♣ She has got less money than her sister.
- ♣ Give further information about you .
- ♣ He is the best student in our school.
- ♣ Salt is the least expensive material.

Both -----and كلا من ----- و

♥ ♥ ♣ عندما نستخدم Both لربط فاعلين يكون الفعل دائماً جمع

- ♣ Both Ahmed and Sara speak English fluently
- ♣ Both of them are intelligent .
- ♣ They both like football
- ♣ Both of them are older than me .
- ♣ Both (of) these boys are good (يمكن استخدام المحددات بعد both / both of)

Neither-----nor لا ----- ولا

- ♣ Mona doesn't like fish. Nada doesn't like fish .
- ♣ Neither Mona nor Nada likes fish . (لاحظ استخدام فعل مثبت مع Neither)
- ♣ Neither Ahmed nor his sisters are playing tennis عند ربط فاعلين الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني
- ♣ Neither the sons nor the father has long hair.

- ♣ He neither fed the animals nor irrigated the field تستخدم لربط فعلين
- ♣ Neither did he come early nor kept quiet. لاحظ تقديم الفعل علي الفاعل عند البدء في ربط فعلين
- ♣ Neither will he watch TV nor will he go swimming. (يمكن تقديم الفعل علي الفاعل في الجملتين)
- ♣ يأتي بعد (Neither of them) فعل مفرد أو جمع والافضلية للمفرد

- ♣ Neither of them succeeds / succeed
- ♣ Neither of these is / are smart TVs. ♣ Neither of the children want / wants to go to bed

♣ أما ----- أو Either ----- or

- ♣ You can go to Cairo either by taxi or by train. اما ----- أو -----
- ♣ I do not like either volleyball or squash
- ♣ I like neither volleyball nor squash .
- ♣ Either Nada or Amal cleans the flat . عند ربط فاعلين الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني
- ♣ Either the father or the children are at home now .

♣ نستخدم Either بمعنى أيضاً في آخر الجملة المنفية

- ♣ I don't like fish , either أيضاً .
- ♣ I didn't go to school . My friend didn't go to school , either

نستخدم (فاعل - فعل مساعد - neither) لعدم تكرار جملة منفية

- ♣ He never comes late and neither do I
- ♣ She hasn't done her homework and neither have I .
- ♣ Ahmed doesn't like fish. Me either / Me neither (neither do I) لاحظ الجمل الاتية :

نستخدم (فاعل - فعل مساعد - so) لعدم تكرار جملة مثبتة

- ♣ He comes early and so do I
- ♣ She bought a new uniform and so did her sister .

- 1-(What – When – Where – How) kind of things do you enjoy reading.
- 2-I will buy a (headphone – headache – headquarter – heading) to listen to music.
- 3-This colour is the most (easy – nice – popular – lazy) colour . I love it.
- 4- I am looking (in – on – up – for) a new TV for my living room.
- 5- We have (lots – much – little – a little) of deals at the moment .
- 6-This mobile is too expensive . Does it have a (count – discount – cheap – account)
- 7- I have decided to buy a (crazy – lazy – smart – cart) mobile to use social media.
- 8- This TV is (in – on – at – for) a special offer .
- 9- Children under five can eat for (free – fees – fares – fit) in this restaurant.
- 10- My mother has bought a (café – coffee – pot – bowl) machine .
- 11-Use the (kettle – cattle – fridge – tap) to boil water .
- 12-You can make toast with the new (test – taste – toaster – starter)
- 13- The (kettle – fridge – cooler – microwave) is used to cook the food quickly .
- 14- The shop (assist – assistant – assistance – resist) is polite and helpful.
- 15- I will use a new (speak – speech – spoken – speaker) on my birthday to enjoy music.
- 16-The antonym of cheap is (inexpensive – free – expensive – expenses)
- 17- The synonym of the word special is (particular – public – unusual – popular)
- 18-These beautiful (world – wool – wooden – carton) boxes can be used for jewellery .
- 19-The boxes were decorated with (shall – shuts – shoot – shells)
- 20-(This – These – Those – They) jewellery is wonderful.
- 21- My coat is made of natural (weather – wither – whether – leather)
- 22- We should improve our (industry – dust – duster – dusty) to make progress. تقدم
- 23- These clothes are the best (liquids – fluids – quality – qualify) so they are expensive .
- 24-The leather of my bag is very (salt – soft – sofa – sail). I like it.
- 25- The artist paints the pots with traditional Arabic (signs – resigns – charge – designs)
- 26- We put nice (cars – carts – carpets – curtains) on the floor .
- 27- Please , (plug – buy – sell – see) the TV to watch the match.
- 28- Before sleeping , you should turn the light (on – off – up – down)
- 29-The company gives me a form to fill it (on – over – in – with)
- 30-Keep your computer (passport - pasty – password – word) a secret.
- 31-You can (log – plug – turn – burn) in the internet and start using it .
- 32-The south of Egypt is famous (in – to – with – for) its beautiful handicrafts .
- 33- These handicrafts help the Egyptians to (gain – earn- win – lose) money .
- 34-They used clay to (do – give – make – take) ceramics .
- 35- The battery of my mobile is empty . It needs (selling – buying – charging – changing) .
- 36-i can use the leaves to make some (bikes – hands – handicrafts – handy)
- 37- Can you (get – guess – give – leave) who will visit us today ?
- 38- I want to make a (homework – housework – favour – complaint) .
- 39- I always (ask – enquire – order – inquire) my goods online.
- 40-The (delivery – receiver – discovery – deliver) boy is decent and fast .
- 41- If you have a computer , you can (mile – email – meal – blackmail) me at night.
- 42- I promise that I will (call – leave – send – cool) you back when I am free.
- 43- We have bought a new washing (match – machine – instrument – tool)
- 44-The countryside has pros and (advantages – merits – cons – coins)
- 45- My mother has complained (of – to – from – about) a severe cold.
- 46-I always order items from (bad – ugly – liar – trusted) sources to arrive on time.

- 47- Online shopping has (positive – bad – worse – badly) and negative sides.
 48-Alexandria is located on the (Red – Black – Dead – Mediterranean) sea .
 49-I can order this shirt (on – online – offline – line)
 50- My wife is fond of wearing expensive (jewelry – parents – represents – prices).

- 1 Going by plane is (much – little – far - more) expensive than going by bus -
 2 Ali is as (tall – heavy – big – long) as Sami. They are the same height
 3 I am (old – older – oldest – as old) than my sister .
 4 My uncle's case is (bad – good – worse – best) than last week. -
 5 The (old – older – oldest – tall) tree in the world is in Sweden.
 6 Climbing mountains is the (much – more – less – most) dangerous sport .
 7 The Pacific Ocean is the (big – bigger – biggest – tallest) ocean in the world -
 8 The warmer the weather is, the (good – bad – better – best) I feel
 9 Dalia is the same (old – young – age – older) as Diana
 10 Sarah is (young – younger – the younger – the youngest) of the two sisters -
 11 The giraffe is the (tall – as tall – taller – tallest) of all animals.
 12 Today is (hot – hottest – so hot – hotter) than yesterday -
 13 Ayman is the (highest – longest – tallest – deepest) boy in our class. -
 14 Detective stories are (much – more – most least) popular than historical stories
 15 I have bought (few – fewer – fewest – less) goods than my friend.
 16 We don't want much salt in our food , just a (few – less – little – many)
 17 We have (little - less – fewer – few) work than yesterday .
 18 Do you know the animal with the (little - less - fewer – fewest) teeth)
 19- I don't like (both – neither – either – nor) of the photos.
 20- I have two brothers and (both – either – neither – none) of them are older than me.
 21- I need to be good at(either – or – nor – both) speaking and writing English to get the job
 22-- Tea or coffee? I will have (neither – either – both – nor) of them as I don't like hot drinks
 23- Neither the father nor the children (am- is – are – was – were) at home yesterday.
 24 – Neither (did he go – he went – he goes – he is going) out nor stopped talking .
 25- We can spend our holiday (both – neither – either – nor) in Alexandria or in Sharm.
 26 -She bought two new skirts and (each – neither – both-nor) of them are long and green
 27- Sally can't speak German and (either – both – neither – so) can I .
 28- I don't like fishe . She doesn't like fish (either – also – both – neither)
 29-- Both Ali and Amr (speak – speaks –speaking – is speaking) English fluently.
 30-- Neither Ali nor Amr (speak – speaks –speaking – are speaking) English fluently.
 31- He didn't (either – both – neither – so) visit Alexandria or Cairo .
 32- She (either – neither – both – all) visited Alexandria nor Cairo.
 33- Either the teacher or the students (is – was –are – were) in the class now.
 34- You can cross the river either on a boat (nor – or – ore – and) on a ferry
 35- Either you cook our lunch (and – nor – both – or) clean the flat.

Librarian :?

Student : I come here twice a week ?

Teacher : What kind of books are you interested in?

Student :

Teacher :?

Student : Because I like to be a scientist when I grow up.?

Teacher : You can return it after a fortnight

2) What do you say in the following situations ----?

1- You are going to do a difficult exam

2- You make a lot of mistakes

3- You ask your friend about his feelings when he saw the lion.

3) Read the following passage the answer the questions :

Reading is a useful hobby which benefits everyone who reads .The clever students are those who try to read more in their spare time instead of wasting their time watching TV or using the internet uselessly. Reading gives the reader an idea about his world and provides him with useful culture Reading makes you travel to different places while you are at your own home and it also helps you widen your mind and supplies you with a lot of knowledge,

1- Suggest a suitable title for the passage?

2- Who are the clever students ?

3- How can students waste your time?

b) Choose the correct answer :

4- Spare time means (good – bad – busy – free) time.

5- Reading provides the readers with culture and (money – food – knowledge – home)

6- The word provide means (takes – leaves – supply – apply)

4) Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1-The Nile is (long – longer – longest – so long) than any river in the world.

2- The coffee (instrument – bowl – tool – machine) helps me to make delicious coffee.

3-(Both – Either – Neither – Nor) Ahmed nor Ali speaks French. .

4- Who is (taller – the taller – tallest – the tallest) of the twins.

5- I like (both – either – nor – neither) fish and meat.

6- Salt is the (little – few – fewer – least) expensive material .

7- My brother (does – makes – takes – buys) a complaint to my father every day.

8- These summer clothes have 50% (discount – count – account – disadvantages)

9- The (older – order – audio –ordeal) will be delivered soon.

10- Please , turn the mobile (on – up – off – of) during the prayer .

(5) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets

1- March has more days than February (fewer)

2- Ahmed doesn't speak French – Amr doesn't speak French. (Neither)

3- Amal has got more sugar than Dalia . (Dalia has)

(6) complete the sentences with these words

(clay – pots – ceramics – Egyptians – plates)

The ancient ----- were very clever . They used ----- to make -----

Their pots and their ----- were wonderful

7) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word between brackets :

1- My brother is (much) intelligent than me. 2- I don't play (neither) squash or tennis .

3- (Either) my father and my uncle are farmers . 4- My sister is (more) taller than my cousin.

8) Choose the correct word :

1- (Both / Neither) of them is good.

2- I need to log (in – of) the computer.

3- I have got (much money) than you.

9) Write a paragraph of (110) words on : The role of the latest technology in our life

community	مجتمع	initiative	مبادرة	calligraphy	فن الخط	however	مع ذلك
project	مشروع	decent	مهذب	leaf	ورقة شجر	happiness	سعادة
heading	عنوان	volunteer	يتطوع	leaflets	منشورات	summary	ملخص
local	محلي	education	التعليم	salty	مملح	summarise	يلخص
disabled	معاق	surprised	مندعش	experience	خبرة	attraction	جاذبية
elderly	عجوز / كهل	health	الصحة	darkness	الظلام	introduce	يقدم
art	فن	object	موضوع	weakness	ضعف	introduction	مقدمة
pavement	رصيف	network	شبكة	illness	مرض	repair	يصلح
transport	النقل	pleasant	لطيف	topic	موضوع	adult	بالغ / كبير
leisure	وقت فراغ	effect	تأثير	respect	يحترم	extra	اضافي
activity	نشاط	situation	موقف	relax	يسترخي	invite	يدعو
facilities	خدمات	festival	مهرجان	media	إعلام	contact	يتصل
equal	مساوي	plan	يخطط	lodger	مقيم / نزيل	result	نتيجة
opportunity	فرصة	business	عمل	greet	يحي	windsurfing	ركوب موج
hero	بطل	solve	يحل	greetings	تحيات	conclude	يختم
aim	يهدف	expect	يتوقع	graffiti	رسم علي الجدار	conclusion	ختام
encourage	يشجع	put up	يشيد	noticeboard	لوحة	in addition	بالإضافة
neighbour	جار	difference	اختلاف	kind	طيب	matters	أمور - مسائل
neighbourhood	جوار	communicate	يتصل	kindness	طيبة	firstly	أولا
rural	ريفي	furthermore	علاوة علي ذلك	tenant	مستأجر	visitor	زائر
area	منطقة	sweet	حلو	plant	يغرس	bench	مقعد
disappointed	محبط	sweetness	حلاوة	donate	يتبرع	events	أحداث
improve	يحسن	accessible	متاح	pleasure	سرور	furniture	أثاث

لاحظ الأسماء المركبة الآتية

Leisure activities	أنشطة ترفيهية	Community events	أحداث مجتمعية
Sports activities	أنشطة رياضية	Community projects	مشاريع مجتمعية
Local facilities	مرافق محلية	Job opportunities	فرص عمل
Social media	التواصل الاجتماعي	Tourist attraction	مناطق جذب سياحي
Decent life initiative	مبادرة حياة كريمة	Rural areas	مناطق ريفية

تعريفات definitions

Make a difference in / to	Have a good effect on someone or something
Neighbourhood	An area of a town and the people who live in it.
encourage	To make people do something by giving support and advice
surprised	What you feel when you don't expect something strange or unusual.
tenant	Someone who pays money to live in a place
paid	Gave money for work
lodger	Someone who pays to live in a house
greet	Say hello

Language Notes

- neighbours الجيران (I like our neighbours) ►► neighbourhood الحي / الجوار
 ►► society مجتمع كبير / community مجتمع صغير ►► Do / carry out a project ينفذ مشروع
 ►► aim to + مصدر / we aim to work hard . ►► aim at + (ing) / We aim at working hard .
 ►► The + صفة + (اسم جمع) = the elderly / the poor / the rich / the blind / the dead / the disabled .
 (الكلمات الآتية تأخذ فعل مفرد والضمير العائد جمع)
 ►► everyone / someone / everybody / somebody ►► Everyone has their equal opportunities

- between (بين) / اثنين
 Ahmed sits between Ali and Amr .
 help + مصدر / مصدر + to
 Can you help me clean / to clean the flat .
 Include (يشمل / يتضمن جزأ من كل)
 Thank for (شكرا على) / thanks بفضل
 Contain (يحتوي شيء داخل مكان أو عبوة)
 Consist of (يتكون من المكونات)
 Because = since = as (جملة السبب)
 Because of = due to = owing to اسم / v+ing
 Furthermore (جملة كاملة) بالإضافة / علاوة على ذلك
 My sister ironed my shirts . furthermore / In addition she tidied my room.
 in addition to (اسم / v + ing) بالإضافة إلى
 In addition to ironing my shirts , my sister tidied my room .
 However (تدل على التناقض) مع ذلك
 Fish is delicious .However , I don't like it .
 My sister is intelligent .However , she fails to solve the problem

Adjectives ending in ing or ed

الصفة المنتهية بـ (ing) اسم فعل وتصف الأشياء وحيانا الأشخاص

- The handball match was exciting . This story is interesting .
 They left the cinema because the film was boring .
 The lion is a frightening animal . The pyramids are impressive مبهرة
 لاحظ استخدام الصفة المنتهية بـ (ing) مع الأشخاص
 This man is boring . My niece is an interesting girl .
 You always make noise ; you are tiring .

الصفة المنتهية بـ (ed) اسم مفعول وتصف الأشخاص

- He is excited to watch the match . I am tired ; I am going to bed .
 We are interested in sports . She is surprised .

لاحظ الصفات الاتية لا تأخذ (ing)

(impressive / impressed) / delightful / delighted

- Cairo Tower is impressive . The colour is delightful

نستخدم (will + المصدر) في الحالات الاتية

promise وعد	threat تهديد	offer عرض	request طلب
prediction تنبؤ	quick decision قرار سريع	future fact حقيقة مستقبلية	

- ♣ I will buy you a mobile ♣ I will punish you ♣ I will open the door for you
 ♣ Will you help me? ♣ It is cold .I will wear my jacket
 ♣ He will be 20 next year

Prediction without evidence تنبؤ بدون دليل

I think / I hope / I am sure / I expect / probably ويأتي مع التعبيرات الاتية

- There is a good film on TV about science fiction. I think you will enjoy it.
 I expect she will pass the test. I don't think he will leave the country
 It is cloudy . It will probably rain tomorrow.
 This boy will be a doctor in the future

السمات الشخصية لا تعتبر دليل ونستخدم معها (will + المصدر)

♣ My brother is clever . I think he will be a doctor .

♣ Ahmed is fast. I think he will win the race.

(am - is – are + going to + المصدر)

(intentions / plans / and decisions / want)

♣ تعبر عن 1 – نية مخطط لها من قبل

♣ We have already decided (planned) . We are going to buy a new house next year.

♣ I want to buy a new car so I'm going to save a lot of money.

♣ She is going to spend her summer holiday in Alex. This is her plan

♣ He is going to do the post graduate studies abroad. This is his decision.

~~~~~

♣ The chair is broken. You are going to fall . حدث سيحدث بناء على دليل أو واقع حالي

♣ The sky is dark and cloudy. I think it is going to rain.

♣ Watch out .You are going to break the vase .

♣ I listened to the weather forecast. It's going to rain.

~~~~~

جمل تعبر عن حقيقة في المضارع Present reality

♣ He is running fast . He is going to win the race .

♣ He is driving too fast . He is going to make an accident .

♣ The other team 's players are very big. It is going to be a difficult match

3- (The Present Continuous Tense زمن المضارع المستمر)

♣ نستخدم المضارع المستمر (am- is – are + v+ ing) للتعبير عن فعل في المستقبل تم الترتيب له

♣ I can't meet you tomorrow. I'm seeing the dentist.

♣ I am leaving the office at 11. (I have permission)

♣ We have arranged everything. We are giving a party tomorrow.

♣ I've bought our tickets . We are watching the match on the stadium next Friday.

♣ I've arranged everything to give a party tomorrow.

♣ I'm giving a party tomorrow.

♣ We are playing football tomorrow. Everything is arranged .

♣ My father is flying to Paris tomorrow .

4- (The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

1- نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حدث مستقبلي طبقاً لجدول زمني Timetable

هذه الأماكن والمواصلات تسير طبقاً لجدول مواعيد (trains / planes / rockets / school / cinema / theatre)

♣ The train leaves at 6 o'clock./

♣ The final exams take place in next June.

♣ When does the film start ?

♣ It starts at 7.00 p.m tonight .

♣ Our English lesson starts at 8.00 .

2 – يستخدم لتعبير عن التقويم : Calendar

♣ When does Ramadan start ?

♣ The Mother Day is on 21st march

3-ويستخدم بعد الروابط الزمنية في المستقبل

♣ After I finish university, I will look for a job.

♣ I won't play tennis until I do my homework.

♣ As soon as he travels abroad , he will send me a visa.

♣ I will be play football when I finish my homework .

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d

- 1-The hospital , school , post office ..etc are important(facilities – plants – difficulties – pets)
- 2- Our (committee – community – coma - ceremony) needs many facilities .
- 3-I like those who (annoy – upset – volunteer – prevent) to help the elderly
- 4- Sports facilities and playgrounds are (time - lease – land- leisure) facilities- .
- 5- The elderly (am – is – are – was) in our need and support.
- 6- We are (making – doing – giving – building) a project next month.
- 7- Everyone must wash (his – its – her – their) hands before eating .
- 8- We should (prove – disapprove – improve – approve) our local facilities.
- 9- If you cross this bridge , walk on its (platform – pavement – street – road) to avoid cars.
- 10- Some facilities are not (accessible – accept – except – expect) for all people.
- 11- The government does its best to help the (able – ability – disability – disabled)
- 12-There are lots of nice sports (activities – active – activists –activate) in our community.
- 13-There are local facilities for people (in – off – from – of) all ages .
- 14- The local facilities (consist – include – content – contain) a theatre and a museum .
- 15-We help the elderly (learn – to learning – learning – learned) about the latest technology.
- 16-The Decent Life (initiative – creative – active – positive) is an exciting plan.
- 17-Some amazing people have (done – made – given – sent) a difference to our life.
- 18-The villagers always live in a / an (rural – urban – city – brutal) area .
- 19-The initiative aims (at – to – for – in) improve the quality of public services.
- 20-The government should provide people (in – for – with at) health care.
- 21- The youth look for job (opportunities – workers – laborers – facilities)
- 22-He is decent.(However – But – In addition – In addition to) , he is helpful .
- 23- Parents should encourage their children (from – in – at – to) work hard .
- 24- The children in our (neighbours – neighbourhood- pavement –cargo) are noisy .
- 25- My bag (contains – includes – consists – gives) all my books.
- 26-The little girl likes sitting (besides – among – between - amongst) her parents.
- 27- He was dismissed (because – as – since – because of) his bad behaviour .
- 28- The Muslim (community – society – charity – action) in London is treated well .
- 29-The postman (receives – delivers – covers – gets) letters in our area.
- 30-I will (give – put – build – take) up a new fan in the class .
- 31-She is (surprise – surprising – surprised – surprisingly) when her lazy brother succeeds.
- 32-My grandfather has a (positive – negative – bad – worse) effect on me . He inspires me,
- 33- Try again . Don't be (good – nice – brilliant – disappointed)
- 34- Disappointed is the synonym of (content – happy – upset – pleased)
- 35- Abnormal is the antonym of (unusual – strange – odd – normal)
- 36 – You should read the (leaflet – book – magazine – timetable) inside the medicine box.
- 37-Is there a space on the (bench – chair – seat – stool) beside you ?
- 38-My radio has many (stops – desks –stations – screens) and I prefer BBC Station .
- 39-Is AL-Ahram is a national newspaper .It is not (local – national – nation – station) one.
- 40-i admire the (kind – week – weak – kindness) of our relatives .
- 41`-Thank you (to – for – of – about) your help.
- 42- This is a (social – sociable – society – facial) network service .
- 43-The shop assistant should communicate (to – of – by – with) his customers.
- 44-Thanks (for – to – on – of) the Nile , Egypt is not desert.
- 45- We are going to plant trees to help (with – in – for – about) pollution .

- 46- The (giraffe – graffiti – graft – gifts) on the wall is wonderful .
 47- When I meet my fiends , I always (greet – great – get – grade) them with a smile.
 48-Let the light on as I don't like (light – darkness – kindness – mindfulness)
 49- I have seen the new instructions on the (noticeboard – bench – desk – chair) .
 50- I will travel abroad on (commerce – trade – busy – business)
 51-The synonym of kind is (cruel – unkind – bad – friendly)
 52- The (weakness – kindness – actress – hostess) of our project is lack of money .
 53- The manager is busy .He has a lot of (adventures – meetings – leisure – volunteers)
 54-Deaf people can communicate in (words – spoken – sign – resign) language.
 55 To (introduce – conclude – start – begin) we should keep our environment clean.
 56- I couldn't describe her (sad – happy – pleased – happiness) when she succeeded.
 57-I was ill . (Furthermore – In addition – In addition to – However) , I went to work.
 58- Can you (summarise – summary – conclusion – introduce) the passage?
 59-We use (form – formal – informal – format) language with strangers.
 60-Egypt enjoys a lot of wonderful tourist (attractive – attract – attractions – actions)

- 1-It's arranged. We (will go – go – are going – may go) to the Red Sea this summer.
 2-I think my cousin (will study – studies – going to study – would study) engineering.
 3-(Are you playing – Do you play – Shall you play – Do you go to play) tennis after school today?
 4-My German lesson (is stating – starts – has been starting – start) at four o'clock this afternoon
 5-The launch of the satellite (is being – are being – is – was) at 7.50 tomorrow.
 6-We (will – may – are going to – are) probably be there for two weeks.
 7-I can't talk at the moment. I (do – will do – am doing – have done) my homework.
 8-I can't meet you this afternoon. I (am doing – do – have done – may do) the shopping.
 9-Hello, Ahmed. I (go – am going – have gone – would have gone) to the airport in a minute.
 10-My plane (is leaving – shall leave – leave – leaves) at 10 o'clock tomorrow.
 11-I am studying medicine. I (may be – am going to be – am being – be) a doctor.
 12-She (will – should – is going to – may) probably do the shopping tomorrow.
 13-I expect that he (wins – will win – is going to win – is winning) the match.
 14-Perhaps they (are visiting – are going to visit – will visit – may) visit us next Saturday.
 15-Somebody is knocking on the door. I (am going – will go – have gone – go) and open it.
 16-She (is flying – flies – fly – would fly) to Spain next Monday. Everything is arranged.
 17- I (am going to play – play –will play – should play) tennis . This is my plan .
 18-He drives at breakneck speed. He (has – will have – is going to have – is having) an accident.
 19-Watch out! You (are dropping – drop – are going to drop – would drop) the glasses.
 20-(Will you – Are you going to – Do you – Should you) help me with this heavy bag, please?
 21-Don't worry. I (lend – am lending – will lend – should lend) you the money you need.
 22-I (am going to be – will be – am being – be) 25 next Monday.
 23-I can't see you tomorrow. I (am meeting – meet – am going to meet – will meet)my cousin.
 24-Don't phone me at 8.00 a.m. I(may drive – driving- drive – will be driving) the kids to school .
 25-Look at those black clouds. It (rains – is raining – is going to rain – isn't raining).
 26-She (will – should – might – ought) probably be a great success.
 27-She has decided that she (is studying – is going to study – studies – will be studying) English .
 28-Be careful! You (will spill – are spilling - are going to spill – spill) your coffee.
 29-That's the phone. I (answer – am answering – would answer – will answer) it.
 30- My mother (is – is being – will be – is going to be) 40 years old next month

- 31- The Sphinx is very (surprising – interested – amazed – surprised) .
- 32- Egypt is full of (interested – amazed – bored – interesting) historic places.
- 33- Are you (interesting – interested – amazing – boring) in our history.
- 34- The tourists are (fascinating - surprising –fascinated – boring) on seeing our culture.
- 35-The story was (interesting – boring – bored – fantastic) so I didn't read it.
- 36- You need rest as you look (tired – tiring – boring – interesting) .
- 37- You shouldn't be (interesting – tiring – surprising – amazing) .
- 38- Don't talk to your father now because he is (boring – bored – interesting – surprising) .
- 39-The view looks (amazing – boring – tiring – tired) I love it .
- 40- The lion is a (frightened – frightening – afraid – surprised) animal .
- 41- The cat is (frightening – frightened – tiring – boring) of the dog.
- 42- The basketball match is (excited – exciting – pleased – bored) .
- 43- The castle is (impressed – impressive – amazed – bored)
- 44- My sister was delighted as the film was (boring – delightful – bad – terrible)
- 45- In addition to (cooking – cooker – cook – cooked) , she helped me do my washing.
- 46- This boy is (tiring – tired – interesting – interested) . He can't concentrate any more.

finish the following dialogue between Ihab and Hassan about the holiday :

- Ihab : ?
- Hassan : I went to my uncle's farm .
- Ihab : ?
- Nassau : It is in Ismailia .
- Ihab : What did you do there ?
- Hassan :
- Ihab : Did you ride a camel there ?
- Hassan :
- Ihab : ?
- Hassan : Yes , you can come with me next time.
- Ihab : thanks . you are very kind

2- What do you say when

- 1- You give someone instructions to make tea the English way
- 2- You apologize for coming late .
- 3- You are asked why you look happy

3- Read the following passage and answer the questions

People have different festivals all over the world. Some festivals last for a day or even a week. Some celebrate the start of spring or another season while others celebrate good harvest or religious occasions .

In Egypt , the biggest and greatest festival is Ramadan which is a religious festival and it lasts for a whole month. In Ramadan Muslims fast from dawn to sunset.

Rich people serve food for the poor people . Children hang paper lanterns in the streets in front of their houses. Mosques are full of people specially at night prayer and dawn prayer.

To fulfill fasting well , Muslims should pay zakat al-Fitr to those who deserve it. before the Feast prayer

a) Answer the following questions :

- 1- How can Muslims fulfill their fasting well ?
- 2- Why do people have festivals?

b) Choose the correct answer;

4- The month of Ramadan is considered an important ----- festival .

- a) harvest b) food c) religious d) sports

5- In Ramadan , children put lanterns in front of their houses

- a) pepper b) glass c) metal d) paper

6- ----- are full of people in Ramadan .

- a) Hospitals b) Markets c) Mosques d) Churches

4) choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d

1- My friend is running fast . I think he ----- the race .

- a) will win b) wins c) is winning d) is going to win

2-The weather is ----- today .What about going to the park?

- a) fascinated b) fascinating c) tired d) amazed

3-I am so ----- as my brother has won a medal .

- a) exciting b) surprising c) interesting d) excited

4-It is very cold outside . I ----- my coat .

- a) will put on b) put on c) is going to put on d) putting on

5-She answers all the questions well . She is -----

- a) surprise b) boring c) tiring d) amazing

6- To attract tourist , we should improve our ----- especially the traffic .

- a) cinemas b) parks c) facilities d) theatres

7- We should make the pavements accessible and suitable for the -----

- a) sportsmen b) disabled c) unable d) cars

8- Some artists commemorated the revolution when they drew ----- on the walls.

- a) graffiti b) notes c) articles d) films

9- My father does most his work using the social network -----

- a) servant b) serve c) service d) surf

10- Our neighbours are friendly . ----- , they are helpful.

- a) In addition to b) However b) but d) Furthermore

5) - Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1- My intention is to be a doctor (I am)

2- T tourists find the pyramids fascinating . (fascinated)

3-My mother has arranged everything to give a party. (giving)

6) Complete the sentences with the correct word between brackets

1- My intention is to be a doctor means I (will be) a doctor.

2-Tourists find the pyramids (fascinated) 3- The castle is (interested)

4-My mother has arranged everything to give a party. She (gives) a party.

7) Complete the sentences with these words :

historic -volunteer - pavement – disabled – community

Some young people deserve our respect as they ----- to help the elderly and the-----.They work hard to help the ----- and they keep the -----buildings clean

8) choose the correct word :

1- When I visited the pyramids , I found them (impressive / impressed)

2- My brother is clever .He (will be / is going to be) a doctor.

3- I can't meet you tomorrow . I (will see / am seeing) my uncle at hospital.

4- My father is really (tiring / tired) .He needs rest.

9) Write a paragraph of (110) words on : The important local facilities in your community

orphanage	دار أيتام	ride	يركب	teenager	مراهق	explain	يشرح
orphan	يتيم	win	يفوز	fog	ضباب	windy	عاصف
compete	يتنافس	dream	يحلم / حلم	foggy	ضبابي	organise	ينظم
competition	مسابقة	deaf	أصم	terrible	فظيع	alone	بمفرده
snorkel	يغطس بأنبوب	follow	يتبع	return	يعود	achieve	ينجز
China	الصين	awake	مستيقظ	scared	خائف	decide	يقرر
Chinese	صيني	a raft	قارب	scary	مخيف	brain	مخ
adventure	مغامرة	countryside	الريف	scare	يخيف	charity	إحسان
tent	خيمة	join	يلتحق	similar	متشابه	India	الهند
list	قائمة	club	نادي	similarity	تشابه	Indian	هندي
report	تقرير	sign	إشارة	float	يطفو	prize	جائزة
marriage	زواج	proud of	فخور بـ	steal	يسرق	Greece	اليونان
wedding	زفاف	concert	حفلة موسيقي	hide	يخفي	Greek	يوناني
party	حفلة	instrument	آلة	brave	شجاع	hurt	يؤذي
half	نصف	Athens	أثينا	care about	يهتم بـ	spell	يتهمجى
point	نقطة	fun	متعة - مزاح	naughty	مشاغب	dyslexia	عسر
period	فترة	sequel	تكملة - نتيجة	successful	ناجح	result	نتيجة
a flat	شقة	grandparents	الأجداد	discover	يكتشف	far from	بعيدا عن
headache	صداع	canoe	زورق	discovery	اكتشاف	huge	ضخم
wonders	عجائب	coral reefs	شعب مرجانية	train	يتدرب	tiny	صغير
destination	مكان مقصود	amazing	مذهل	fence	سور	gymnastics	جمباز

لاحظ الأسماء المركبة الآتية

Beach restaurant	مطعم داخل شاطئ	Sign language	لغة الإشارة
Wedding party	حفلة زفاف	Cairo Opera House	دار الأوبرا المصرية
Hard of hearing	ضعيف السمع	Musical instrument	آلة موسيقية

تعريفات definitions

experience	Knowledge or skill that you gain from a job , activity or a situation
raft	Pieces of wood tied by ropes to float on water
canoe	A long narrow boat
care about	Be interested in / feel strongly about people , animals or things
awake	Not sleeping
follow	To walk , go , drive ,etc behind or after someone else .
dream	Thoughts , images and feelings that you experience during your sleep
dyslexia	A condition that makes it difficult for someone to read and spell
discover	To find someone or something either by accident or by looking for them
result	Something that happens or exists because of something happened before

Language notes

- ♣ experience تجرب ♣ experience (لا تعد) خبرة ♣ an experience تجربة في الحياة
- ♣ an experiment تجربة معملية ♣ I will go to the lab to do an experiment.
- ♣ a tool آلة تمسك باليد ♣ a machine آلة كبيرة ♣ an instrument آلة علمية او موسيقية
- ♣ Have been to ذهب إلي مكان وما زال هناك ♣ Have gone to ذهب إلي مكان وعاد
- ♣ special خاص (استثنائي) ♣ This is a special school for the deaf .
- ♣ Private خاص (ملك شخص) ♣ He learnt in a private school so he paid a lot of money .
- ♣ Let + مفعول + مصدر = allow + مفعول + مصدر ♣ enjoy + v + ing

1- يتكون الماضي البسيط بإضافة (ed) للفعل العادي

Play played / love loved / study studied / stop stopped /

2 - ومن التصريف الثاني للأفعال الشاذة

ينفجر burst - burst / break - broke / go - went / put - put / fly - flew

يتكون الماضي البسيط في المبني للمجهول من (التصريف الثالث (was / were + pp

يدل الماضي البسيط على فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهى

ويأتي الماضي البسيط مع معظم القواعد ومع الكلمات الآتية :

(Yesterday - ago - in the past - last month - once - one day - in 2020- the other day

أو مع شخص مات أو قبائل انتهت مثل In the ancient times / The pharaohs

- ♣ They travelled to Alexandria the other day . ♣ She visited Luxor last month
- ♣ The pharaohs invented many things ♣ It's three weeks since I visited my uncle.
- ♣ Nasser built the high Dam ♣ My brother married two years ago.
- ♣ While we were watching TV , my father arrived home.
- ♣ While I was watering the garden , it rained.

في السؤال والنفي نستخدم الفعل المساعد (did) ونرجع الفعل للمصدر

- ♣ Did Ali make a box yesterday ? ♣ Yes, he did. ♣ No, he didn't.
- ♣ How long ago = When ♣ How long ago did you go to the cinema? ♣ A year ago
- ♣ - يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية بدلا من المضارع إذا أتى بعدها فاعل

فاعل + I would rather / فاعل + It's time + فاعل + I wish (If only)

- ♣ I wish he came on time
- ♣ I wish Sara were here now. لاحظ استخدام (were) مع المفرد
- ♣ It's time he arrived. ♣ It is time you got up (It's time to get up)
- ♣ I would rather she helped him. ♣ I'd rather I went out now (I'd rather go out)

Unit 4

The present perfect

Mr: Hesham

♣ يتكون زمن المضارع التام من : (have أو has + pp التصريف الثالث)

- 1- يعبر عن حدث وقع في الماضي وله اثر أو نتيجة الآن ♣ I've lost my glasses . I can't read.
- 2 - يعبر عن فعل حدث منذ فترة قصيرة ويأتي مع كلمة (just) ♣ She has just left the school.
- 3 يعبر عن فعل لم يحدث أبداً ويأتي مع كلمة (never) ♣ I have never been to America.
- 4 - يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال يحدث حتي الآن ♣ I have lived here for twelve years .

يأتي المضارع التام مع الكلمات الآتية:

yet / so far / up till now / lately / already / just / never / ever

this morning // this week // for // since / over the years

- ♣ We have bought a new fridge recently . ♣ She has drunk two cups of coffee up till now.
- ♣ His hair has gone grey over the years. ♣ Have you ever met a celebrity?
- ♣ I haven't seen the film yet. ♣ Have you swept the floor yet ?
- ♣ Recently, she has bought a machine.
- ♣ I haven't seen her lately. (lately) تفضل في النفي

بداية فترة زمنية / اسم + since

مدة زمنية محددة + For

يأتي بعد Since أي اسم أو زمن بالأرقام

2005 / summer / winter / 7 o'clock / Saturday / then / last week / the last match / her wedding / his death since the age of / since when

يأتي بعد For الكلمات الآتية :

3 years / two months / a while / 4 weeks five days / an hour / seconds minutes / for how long / more than The last week / ages / long - short time

He has lived here since 2010

I haven't visited Luxor since last year.

He has slept since 10.00

Since when has he left the house?

He has lived here for ten years

I haven't visited Luxor for the last year

He has slept for 6 hours

For how long have you played football?

Since / قــــاعـدة

1- Since (ماضى بسيط) , (مضارع تام) / since (مضارع تام) (ماضى بسيط)

♣ Since my friend travelled abroad , I haven't heard from her

♣ They haven't eaten shrimps since they were in Alexandria

♣ He last played squash when he was in Hurghada .

♣ We last visited the pyramids when we were at school

2 - (بداية فترة زمنية أو اسم) since (مضارع تام)

♣ She has been married since 2010.

/ I have been here since last week

♣ She has worked as a doctor since her graduation

/ He has disappeared since her death

3- It's (مدة محددة) since (ماضى بسيط)

♣ It's half an hour since I played football. =

♣ I have played football for half an hour

♣ It's 10 years since we lived in Tanta . =

♣ We have lived in Tanta for ten years

♣ I have never visited Luxor before.

♣ This is the first time I have ever visited Luxor

♣ This is the first time he has ever seen a lion

♣ He has never seen a lion before

(اسم موصوف + such) + (never)

♣ He has never met such a beautiful girl .

♣ I have never played such a tough match .

(ever) + (صفة درجة ثالثة أو ثانية)

♣ Amira is the most intelligent student I have ever met.

♣ Ahmed is taller than any boy I have ever seen

Choose the correct answer:

1- I asked the students about their (experiences – experts – experiments – excess) in life.

2- Have you played any musical (tool – machine – instrument – gadget) before.

3- I camped in the desert and slept in a (palace – villa – tent – flat) of strong glass.

4- Have you ever (snorkeled – snored – smelt – slept) in the Red Sea.

5- Hazem has travelled by plane (one – two – once – three) times.

6-My parents celebrate their (marry – marriage – mirage – death) every year.

7-He has to live in an (orphanage – orphan – organisation – onion) after his parents' death.

8-I will take part in the (completion - correction – competition – connection) to win it.

9-i want a painkiller because I have a nasty (head – nose – heading – headache)

10-Have you ever (experienced – experiment – experience – expert) life abroad?

11-Mountain climbers love (addition – adventure – advantages – disadvantages)

12- I need to relax for a (age – period – stop – sign) of time.

13- I have never ridden a (bus – train – plane – camel).

14- I am flying means I am travelling by (ship – taxi – plane – train)

15-Can you wait for me for half (a – an – the – no article) hour .

16- Similar is the antonym of (good – nice – different – the same)

17-The word ache is similar to the word (pain – healthy – sane – strong)

- 18-The (deaf – blind – weak – strong) can't hear .
- 19- The deaf can communicate with others (with – on – by – in) sign language.
- 20- I like rowing in a (ship – canoe – cart – plane)
- 21- They used ropes and wood to make a (car – cart – carriage – raft) to cross the river.
- 22- The child (hit – followed – took – gave) his mother wherever she went.
- 23-I have a headache so I was (woke – walked – awake – awkward) all night.
- 24-The youth be kind to their (parents – children – kids - sons) when they become old.
- 25- I like happy (drums – drills – dreams – dolls) when I am asleep.
- 26-Drivers should be careful when it is (clear – foggy – nice – pleasant).
- 27-Does the government care (in – about – after - on) the disabled .
- 28-The interviewer gave me a form to (complete – full - fill – read) in.
- 29-You shouldn't (scare – score – skin – skull) the children.
- 30 – when she saw the snake , she was (scary – scare – scared – scarf)
- 31- I have studied in a (international – national – multinational – local) school in my village.
- 32-This train is (private – not public – special – spicy) .It is very fast.
- 33-Do you go to work in a (private – public – police – patron) car or by bus?
- 34-Special is the synonym of (particular – usual – normal – similar)
- 35- Private is the antonym of (public – special – nice – good)
- 36-Your son is intelligent , not (smart – brilliant – stupid – good)
- 37- My friend is ill and his case is (serious – danger – endanger – seriously)
- 38- I will put up a long (face – fence – faucet – fact) around my garden.
- 39- She (had – got – took – spent) a bad dream last night.
- 40-This (lazy – cowardly – brave – weak) man saved the boy from certain death.
- 41-i hope my team will be able to (win – lose – miss – waste) the next match.
- 42-Who (invented – discovered – covered – uncovered) America?
- 43-He got excellent (resorts – reasons – causes – results) in the last test.
- 44- She has (dyslexia – headache – stomachache – colic) .She can't read or spell.
- 45- Those who have dyslexia can't read or (spill – spin – spell – speak) .
- 46- Gymnastics (is – are – were – have) useful .
- 47- I hope to (achieve – score – miss – lose) many things in my life to be proud of myself.
- 48-Don't be (decent – calm – quiet – naughty) or I will dismiss you.
- 49-You paint very well .You are going to be a great (artist – dentist – typist – activist)
- 50- Windy weather is suitable for (flying – windmills – windsurfing – driving)
- 51- I volunteer to work for a (charity – doctor – a carpenter- dentist) helping the elderly.
- 52- I have enjoyed (windsurf – windsurfing – to windsurf – surf) .
- 53- The camel is enormous but the mouse is (huge – big – giant – tiny)
- 54-You should (make – do – take – give) sports to lose weight.
- 55- This team (does – makes – trains – learns) three times a day for the final match.

Unit four

Exercises on Grammar

Mr Hesham

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- I haven't seen an action film (just – for – never – since) three years ago
- 2- Dalia has practised her hobby (since – for – recently – ago) a long time.
- 3- Reham (visited - visits – has visited – is visiting) some ancient sites recently.
- 4- They (have gone – have been – go – are going) to the USA. They are in Cairo now.
- 5- My father retired last year . He ----- as a teacher for 36 years.

a) has worked b) worked c) works d) will work

6- The writer ----- his book yet.

- a) *has finished* b) *didn't finish* c) *isn't finished* d) *hasn't finished*

7- Samir and Nagy ----- friends all their lives.

- a) *were* b) *have been* c) *has been* d) *will be*

8- I have known him (for – since – already – just) we joined the university.

9- Noha has (already – yet never – ever) cleaned her room. It looks nice now.

10- Adel ----- from university in 2003.

- a) *has graduated* b) *graduated* c) *will graduate* d) *graduates*

11- We (living – lived – have lived – are living) in Cairo since 1970.

12- The manager has met many people since he ----- at his office.

- a) *has arrived* b) *arrived* c) *is arriving* d) *will arrive*

13- He ----- come back home.

- a) *just has* b) *already has* c) *has just* d) *never*

14- When (did – have – are – were) you last see him?

15- I've (just – never – already – yet) been to Europe. I wish I could.

16- This is the first time I have (never – yet – ever – just) used the tablet .

17- Those trees have grown phenomenally tall (in – on – over – under) the years.

18- ----- how long have you waited for the bus?

- a) *For* b) *Since* c) *Already* d) *Just*

19- Your brother ----- for Cairo just now.

- a) *has left* b) *had left* c) *left* d) *is leaving*

20- ----- when has the society been interested in the youth and their problems?

- a) *for* b) *since* c) *already* d) *just*

21- (Have – Did – Do – Has) Mai visit you last week ?

22- My mother (watch – watching – watched – has watched) TV last night.

23- The doctor (examines – has examined – is examining – examined) me the other day.

24- Who (was – is – were – are) your teacher of English last year?

25- I haven't played football since I (join – have joined – joined – will join) 3rd prep .

26- I'd rather They (is – were – are – will be) with us now.

27- While I was playing football , it (rains – has rained – rained – is raining) heavily .

28- I have (ever – never – just – already) met an actor before.

29- Since his graduation , he (finds – isn't found – hasn't found – found) a suitable job .

30- She has worked for the same company (ago – since – for – in) more than 20 years.

1- Finish the following dialogue between two friends about sports

Adel :(1).....?

Maher : Yes , I do sports regularly.

Adel :(2).....?

Maher : No, I prefer athletics.

Adel : Do you do violent sports?

Maher :(3).....

Adel : Karate !.....(4).....

Maher : I know it is dangerous but(5).....

2) What do you say in the following situations

1- Your friend is absent. Deduce the reason.

2- the sky is cloudy and its very cold.

3- You are not sure if you can pass the hard exam

3) Read the following passage and answer the questions

Hesham is an active young man. He was born in a small village near Banha in 1980. He has been a farmer since he left school. He has learned a lot about farming from his friends and family but he's never been to university. He enjoys keeping domestic animals, such as buffaloes, goats, and sheep. He also keeps chicken for meat and eggs. He has always worked in the same way and hasn't changed the way he farms very much. He's never used a tractor to plough his land. He's only using animals to help him with his farm. Hesham has managed to make a lot of money and he has bought new land and many animals.

a) Answer the following questions :

- 1- What does Hesham enjoy doing?
- 2- What is the opposite of the underlined word?
- 3- What is the tractor used for?

b) Choose the correct answer:

- 4- The buffalo is one of the (wild – dangerous – useless – domestic) animals.
- 5- Hesham keeps (cows – goats – hens – sheep) for meat and eggs.
- 6- Hesham has become (poor – not rich – destitute – wealthy)

4) Choose the correct answer :

- 1- They have lived in Cairo (since – when – for – ago) ten years.
- 2- Ali (studied – study – has studied – studies) English an hour ago.
- 3- He has (ever -since – for – never) been to Paris before .
- 4- This is the first time I have (ever – never – just – already) eaten Chinese food.
- 5- (For – Since – Ago – Just) when have you waited for me ?
- 6- He can't read or spell .he suffers from (gymnastics – timeline – dyslexia – sports)
- 7- I'm proud of my father. He (scored – achieved – deceived – received) all his goals .
- 8- Travelling to many foreign countries gives him a lot of useful -----

5- Rewrite the following sentences:

- 1- He has just tidied his room. (ago)
- 2- We have played football since 2015 (for)
- 3- I have never met such a tall lady . (ever)

6) Complete the sentences with the correct word between brackets .

- 1- He has done his homework (since) an hour.
- 2- Have you (never) met an actor
- 3- She (has died) last year.
- 4- While he was running , he (fall) down.

7) Complete the sentences with these words:

private – special – volunteered – achieve – dyslexia

I suffered from ----- . This means it is difficult for me to read well so my parents asked a teacher to give me ----- lessons at home . My teacher ----- to give me extra lessons and he worked hard to ----- his job with me until it paid off.

8- Choose the correct word

- 1- He has(ever / just) tidied his room.
- 2- We have played football(for / since) 2015

9- Write a paragraph about of 110 words on

award	جائزة	pass	يجتاز	corona	كورونا	hold	يعقد
challenge	تحدي	university	جامعة	virus	فيروس	scholarship	منحة
speech	خطاب	blind	أعمى	organiser	منظم	Polish	بولندي
campaign	حملة	mean	يعني	contest	مسابقة	respond	يستجيب
campaigner	ناشط	pay	يدفع	poem	قصيدة	fair	معرض
astronaut	رائد فضاء	artist	فنان	poet	شاعر	NASA	ناسا
engineer	مهندس	musician	موسيقيار	software	برامج	society	مجتمع
enter	يدخل	model	نموذج	tour	جولة	culture	ثقافة
goals	أهداف	biography	سيرة ذاتية	Olympics	أولمبياد	score	يسجل
Space	فضاء	creative	مبدع	medal	ميدالية	news	أخبار
scientist	عالم	create	يخلق	test	اختبار	perform	يؤدي
champion	بطل رياضي	tournament	دوري	final	نهائي	share	يشارك
championship	بطولة	bubble	فقاعة	incredible	مذهل	later	فيمل بعد
mathematician	رياضي	medical	طبي	nations	الأمم	international	دولي
volunteer	متطوع	team	فريق	cup	كأس	swimmer	سباح
manager	مدير	staff	هيئة موظفين	African	أفريقي	believe	يعتقد
achievement	إنجاز	app	تطبيق	success	نجاح	preparatory	إعدادي
hyperloop	نظام نقل	spectators	متفرجون	Japan	اليابان	engineering	هندسة
equipment	معدات	pandemic	جائحة	coast	ساحل	connect	يوصل
excellent	ممتاز	planets	كواكب	Ivory	العاج	stars	نجوم
civilization	حضارة	Equinox	اعتدال	agency	وكالة	satellite	قمر صناعي
ministry	وزارة	stadium	استاد	nervous	عصبي	youth	الشباب

لاحظ الأسماء المركبة الآتية

Computer programmer	مبرمج كمبيوتر	hyperloop	نظام نقل عالي السرعة
African Cup of Nations	كأس الأمم الأفريقية	Corona virus	فيروس كورونا
Cairo University	جامعة القاهرة	Preparatory school	مدرسة إعدادي
Ministry of health	وزارة الصحة	youth and sports	وزارة الشباب والرياضة

Definitions تعريفات

mathematician	عالم رياضيات	Someone who is specialist in mathematics
award		Something such as a prize for an event or a competition
scientist		Someone who works with science
artist		Someone who is good at art
musician		Someone who is good at music .
create		To make something new
creative		Good at thinking of new ideas or ways to do something
app		Software you can use on your mobile
competition		An event in which people try to be the best at something
workers		The people who work somewhere
spectators		The people who watch sports at a stadium
winner		A person who has won something
Competitor		A player in a tournament
incredible		Extremely good / unbelievable
A hyperloop		Is a fast means of transport that travels on the ground

♣ interested in + v+ing	مهتم بـ	♣ I am interested in speaking English	
♣ interested to + infinitive	مهتم بـ	♣ I am interested to speak English .	
♣ achieve goals	يحقق أهداف	♣ give a speech	يلقي خطاب
♣ well-educated	متعلم جيداً	♣ a good education	تعليم جيد
♣ equipment	معدات (لا تعد)	♣ believe in + v+ ing	يؤمن بـ
♣ make discovery	يكشف	♣ do an experiment	يقوم بتجربة
♣ take part in / share	يشارك	♣ play the piano	يعزف علي البيانو
♣ a concert	حفل موسيقي	♣ a party	حفلة
♣ very surprising	مدهش جدا	♣ amazing	مذهل
♣ a company	شركة	♣ company	صحبة
♣ staff (is / are)	هيئة عاملين	♣ a crew (is / are)	طاقم سفينة / طائرة
♣ biography	سيرة ذاتية	♣ autobiography	سيرة يكتبها شخص بنفسه
♣ contact	يتصل (بدون حرف جر)	♣ connect to / with	يربط / يتصل

The present perfect with yet and already

♣ تستخدم (yet) في النفي والاستفهام وتوضع في نهاية الجملة أو السؤال

- ♣ I haven't seen the film yet. ♣ Have you swept the floor yet ?
 ♣ تستخدم (already) في الاثبات والاستفهام وتوضع قبل التصريف الثالث أو في نهاية الجملة أو السؤال
 ♣ My mother has already prepared our lunch .
 ♣ Have you already done your homework? ♣ The students have left the school already .
 ♣ Have you eaten all those dates ? عندما نضعها في نهاية السؤال تدل علي الدهشة
 عند استخدام (yet) في نهاية السؤال تكون الاجاب بـ (Yes أو No)
 ♣ Have you visited your uncle ? Yes, I have // No, I haven't
 عند استخدام (already) في نهاية السؤال نكون متاكدين أن الاجابة بـ (Yes)
 ♣ Have you cleaned the flat already? You are always helpful .

ملاحظات هامة على استخدام المضارع التام

Have been to (place) ذهب وعاد	Have gone to (place) ذهب وما زال هناك
Where have you been? My mother has been to the market.	My father has gone to London .He is still there. My sister has gone to school

لاحظ الفرق بين just / ago / just now

- ♣ He has just heard the news. ♣ He heard the news a short time ago.
 ♣ لاحظ أن Just now / ago يأتي معهما زمن الماضي البسيط / He has just left = He left just now.
 ♣ She died along time ago. (since) ♣ It's a long time since she died
 ♣ I last ate shrimps when I was in Alexandria. ماضي بسيط (when) ماضي بسيط
 ♣ They 've built the house since three years ago.
 ♣ They started to build the house three months ago.
 لاحظ استخدام الماضي التام مع (since) عندما يكون الفعل تم أو انتهى
 ♣ I played football last week . I hadn't played it since I left school.
 ♣ I saw Mona yesterday . I hadn't seen her since she married .
 ♣ My father retired last week. He worked as a teacher since he graduated .
 لاحظ استخدام الماضي البسيط مع (for) عندما يكون الفعل تم أو انتهى
 ♣ My father retired last week. He worked as a teacher for 35 years .

1- Choose the correct answer

- 1- My uncle is works for (a – an – the – no article) company in the Middle East .
- 2- I have got (a – an – the – no article) company who always help me.
- 3- I have decided to (do – make – take – give) business.
- 4- The president is going to (do – give – say – speak) a speech.
- 5- If you make a mistake again , you won't (make – leave – enter – go) the lecture room .
- 6- Ahmed Zewail won many (rewards – gifts – presents – awards) for his discoveries.
- 7- Scientists who, (do – make – give – tell) discoveries deserve our respect.
- 8- My friend is a good (campaign – computer – campaigner – business)
- 9- He is a great (maths – mathematics – mathematician – arithmetic) .
- 10- I want to be a computer (programmer – program – programme – software)
- 11- She is a (businesswoman – businessman – business – computer) person.
- 12- My father encourages me to (score – achieve – miss – lose) my goal to be a doctor.
- 13- Eating vegetables is good (to – at – with – for) your health.
- 14- The disabled (is – are – was – has) the right to have our care.
- 15- (Teachers – Doctors – Nurses – Volunteers) don't get paid for their work.
- 16- Farouk El-Baz is a great space (footballer – engineer – scientist – vet)
- 17- Our team has taken part in many (champ – championship – ships – champion)
- 18- She won a gold (model – medal – cup – tournament) in the last Olympics
- 19- Our team has won the cup .It is the first (champion – hero – compete – competition)
- 20- A (ship – canoe – hyperloop – boat) is a very fast transport that travels on the ground.
- 21- The (astronauts – nurses – assistants – drivers) travel into space in spaceships.
- 22- You are clever so you will be able to fail – lose – succeed – pass) your exams.
- 23- The charity has bought some (equip – machine – tool – equipment) for the disabled.
- 24- My (goal – centre – corner – offside) is to be a famous doctor.
- 25- The football (turn – tour – tournament – champion) is long.
- 26- Taking part (on – in – of – at) the Olympics is a great honour for athletes.
- 27- The (stuff – crew – staff – stuffy) in our local hospital are hard-working people.
- 28- Will you buy a ticket to attend Amr Diab's (party – concert – wedding – marriage)
- 29- My friend is good at playing (a – an - the – no article) piano.
- 30- App is the abbreviation of (apply – applicant – application – apes)
- 31- Corona virus is a (panda – pandemic – publicity – publication)
- 32- Taha Hussein wrote his (biography – life – autobiography – autograph) before he died.
- 33- We need (create – creation – recreation- creative) minds to make progress.
- 34- I am proud (in – of – off – about) my father's achievements .
- 35- He was a successful (organise – organisation – organised – organiser)
- 36- The programmer can (great – great – create – buy) good apps .
- 37- The word competition is the synonym of the word (prize – contest – concert – party)
- 38- This university can offer you a (school – scholar – scholarship – hardship) to the USA.
- 39- Can you make a fact (file – fill – full – fun) about your achievements.
- 40- I will go to Cairo Book (Fair – Fare – Far – Four) next week.
- 41- I will (contact – correct – cut – connect) the printer to the computer.
- 42- My teacher (connected – contacted - collected – contracted) my father last night.
- 43- To repair is the synonym of to (fax – text – fix – fox)
- 44- The (Polish – Poland – France – Russia) musician gave a concert last week.

- 1- What did you (buy – buying – bought – has bought) yesterday?
- 2- My hair (cut – is cut – was cut – was cutting) the other day .
- 3- Last summer we (spent – spend – was spending – have spent) our holiday in Sharm.
- 4- 40 years ago there (is – were – are – was) no internet in Egypt.
- 5- Since my friend (marries – has married – married – is marrying) , I haven't visited her.
- 6-When I was in Sharm , I (sunbathed – was sunbathing – have sunbathed –sunbathing) a lot
- 7- While I was studying , I (was hearing – heard – have heard – hearing) noise .
- 8- Milk the cow , Randa . I have (already – yet – since – so far) milked it .
- 9- Have you met an actress (never – just – yet – up till)
- 10-My mother has (been – gone – bought – done) to the market and she is still there.
- 11- Where have you (seen – bought – gone – been) , Ali ?
- 12- My uncle has returned home .He has (gone – been – went – was) in Alexandria .
- 13- So far , my brother (has visited – visited – will visit – is going to visit) many places.
- 14- I (played – will play – have played – play) squash three times .
- 15- Have you cleaned the flat (yet – already – just – ever? You are very helpful.
- 16 – Amr looks tired because he ----- all day .
a) had worked b) worked c) has been working d) works
- 17- Have you seen Ahmed (now - just - lately - late) ?
- 18- It's two years since we (met - meet - have met - would meet)
- 19- I (had read – read – have read – am reading) this article several times .
- 20- Up till now , Sara (has won - had won - won - is winning) seven prizes .
- 21- She (has gone – has been – will go had gone) to London . She is still there.
- 22- Have you finished your job (yet – just – since – for?
- 23- While she was cooking , she (was burning – burnt – is burning – burns) the food.
- 24- The trees (grew – grow – have grown – will grow) tall over the years.
- 25- The bus (left – leaves – has left – will leave) just now.

1) Complete the following dialogue :

- Aya : Which job would you like to do when you grow up?
 Alaa :?
 Aya :A doctor ??
 Alaa : Because I want to help people who are ill.
 Aya :Are you going to work in the city or the countryside ?
 Alaa :
 Aya :Why do you prefer the city ?
 Alaa :
 Aya : May Allah makes your dreams come true !
 Alaa : Thank you.

2) What would you say in the following situations :

- 1- You advise your friend not to smoke.
- 2- You ask your brother to open the door.
- 3- You suggest playing football.

3) Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Samir lived with his parents until he was twenty four years old, and then he got a job in an office of a big factory in another town, so he left home. He found a little flat and lived there on his own. At first he cleaned it himself, but after a few weeks he asked Mrs Leila to help him. She promised to come to clean his flat for an hour ever morning. After she had been

thought, "That mirror looks very dusty. Mrs Leila's forgotten to clean it. I can write on the dust with my finger!" "I cough whenever I breathe because everything in this room is dusty" The next morning , He found a bottle in front of the mirror. It was a cough medicine.

a) Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Samir leave his parents' home?
2. What caused Samir to cough?
3. What did the underlined word refer to?

b) Choose the correct answer

4. Mrs Leila promised to work for ----- every morning
a) an hour b) two weeks c) two years d) a month
5. Samir wrote on the mirror with his
a) chalk b) pen c) hand d) finger
- 6- Mrs Leila ----- Samir's message
a) ignored b) forgot c) understood d) didn't understand

4- Choose the correct answer :

- 1- My granddaughter (watches – has watched – watched – will watch) cartoon last night
- 2- I haven't moved into a new house (yet – already – never – just).
- 3- My mother has cleaned our flat (yet – already – ever – never).
- 4- Ahmed Zewail won many ----- for his great achievements.
a) cups b) medals c) presents d) awards
- 5- He is brilliant at numbers .He will make a clever -----
a) doctor b) musician c) champion d) mathematician
- 6- The famous (teachers – engineers – musicians – clients) will perform in the concert.
- 7- The (spectators – tractors – vans – farmers) left the stadium as the match was boring.
- 8- Have you eaten all those dates (yet – just – already – ever)?
- 9- The human brain is (incredible – liar – famous – lazy).

5) Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets :

- 1- Ahmed has played squash for two years. (ago)
- 2- Have you already built a new house ? (yet)
- 3- My father went to Tanta and came back (has)

6- Complete the sentences with the correct word between brackets .

- 1- She hasn't finished her jobs (already)
- 2- She (has gone) to Cairo last Friday.
- 3-My cousins (have been) to Italy .They are still there.
- 4- Hala (not prepare) lunch yet.

7) complete the sentences with these words:

competitors – competition - awards - medal – Olympics

Each player looks forward to taking part in the ----- .There are a lot of-----
from different countries .Each athlete wants to win a gold -----in the -----

8) Choose the correct word :

- 1- I have written an email (yet / already)
- 2- My mother has (been / gone) to the market. She is in the kitchen.
- 3- What (do / did) you do yesterday?
- 4- My uncle (hasn't / haven't) travelled yet.

8) Write a paragraph of (110) words on :

Social	اجتماعي	mental	عقلي	breathe	يتنفس	include	يتضمن
cyberbully	يتمر علي النت	website	موقع	revise	يراجع	empathy	تعاطف
bully	بلطجي	fail	يفشل	waterfall	شلال	feelings	مشاعر
billion	بليون	helpful	متعاون	engine	محرك	listener	مستمع
appear	يظهر	common	شائع	deeply	بشدة	interrupt	يقاطع
anxious	قلق	Instead of	بدلا من	cope with	يتغلب علي	serious	خطير
anxiety	القلق	opinion	راي	behaviour	سلوك	clear	واضح
upset	منزعج	mindful	يقظ	anyone	أي واحد	clearly	بوضوح
embarrassed	محرج	mindfulness	يقظة	nobody	لا احد	filter	فلتر
support	يساند	mind	عقل - يمانع	choose	يختار	digital	رقمي
lonely	وحيد	joke	نكتة - يمزح	choice	اختيار	display	يعرض
height	طول - ارتفاع	spend	يقضي - ينفق	tips	نصائح - بقشيش	mirror	مرآة
abilities	قدرات	comment	تعليق	British	بريطاني	else	اخر - أيضا
brainstorm	عصف ذهني	afterwards	بعد ذلك	UK	المملكة المتحدة	average	معدل
avoid	يتجنب	essential	أساسي	depressed	مكتئب	laugh	يضحك
spread	ينتشر	disappoint	يحبط	belong to	ينتمي الي	agree	يوافق
Positive	ايجابي	embarrassed	م	pharaohs	الفراعنة	calmly	بهدوء
negative	سلبي	offer	يقدم م عرض	hieratic	هيروغليفي	laws	قوانين
secret	سر	mention	يذكر	scribes	كتابة	even	حتي

Definitions

تعريفات

support	To help and encourage someone
achievement	Something important that you have done
billion	1,000,000,000 / a thousand million
Social life	The time you spend enjoying yourself with others
empathy	To understand other people's feelings and problems
mindfulness	Being able to relax by calmly thinking about your feelings and what's around
feelings	The emotions that you feel such as anger , sadness or happiness
relax	To test or do something that is enjoyable , especially after work
breathe	To take air into your lungs and send it out again.
Mental health	The health of the mind appearance The way that you look

Language notes

ملاحظات لغوية

- ♣ on one hand من جهة ♣ on the other hand من جهة أخرى
- ♣ each other = one another كلا من هما الآخر ♣ They help each other./ one another
- ♣ alone بمفرده (لا يأتي بعدها اسم) ♣ I prefer sitting alone . ♣ I don't need help . I can do it alone.
- ♣ lonely حزين / وحيد ♣ he felt lonely after his mother's death ♣ She is a lonely person
- ♣ cope with يتغلب علي ♣ cope up with يجاري ♣ We should cope up with current events.
- ♣ pass يجتاز امتحان ♣ I think he will pass his exams = He will succeed in his exams
- ♣ fail يفشل في ♣ She failed her driving test ♣ They failed to cope up with us.
- ♣ similar (to) (يوجد اختلاف) ♣ Your mobile is similar to mine but different in colour.
- ♣ the same (as) (لا يوجد اختلاف) ♣ Your book is the same as mine.
- ♣ social media (is / are) جمع ♣ Social media has become very important.
- ♣ breathe يتنفس / يأخذ شهيق ♣ breathe out يخرج زفير ♣ breath النفس
- ♣ divide يقسم ♣ He divided the apple into 4 parts . ♣ He divided the hall with a curtain

Have to / must / for obligation and necessity

نستخدم (Have to / has to / must) للتحدث عن قواعد أو أشياء ضرورية

- ♣ We have to go to school on time .
- ♣ I have to do my homework today
- ♣ She has to get a passport to travel to London.
- ♣ I must do my homework today.
- ♣ You must see a doctor. You have been ill for a week.

في المستقبل نستخدم (will have to)

- ♣ We will have to grow more food in the future.
- ♣ He will have to study hard next year.

في الماضي نستخدم (had to)

- ♣ I had to take a taxi yesterday.
- ♣ In those days , players had to hit the ball with their hands.
- ♣ They had to go to the hospital last week.

للتعبير عن التحريم او الممنوع والغير مسموح نستخدم Mustn't

Must not = It is (prohibited – banned – forbidden – prevented – not allowed – necessary not)

- ♣ You must not park here. It is against the law
- ♣ You mustn't take photos here . = You are banned to take photos here.

نستخدم (don't have to / doesn't have to / needn't) لنعبر عن عدم الضرورة في المضارع

- ♣ She doesn't have to hurry. She isn't late for school
- ♣ You needn't come with me if you are busy.

نستخدم (didn't have to) لنعبر عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي

We didn't have to do computer studies when we were at primary school.
Did you have to cook meals when you were young?

(Should = ought to = had better) يجب

لإعطاء النصيحة نستخدم (Should أو shouldn't + infinitive المصدر)

- ♣ You should go now .The bus leaves in ten minutes
- ♣ Tourists should visit the pyramids.
- ♣ Tourists should wear sun screen when it is very hot .
- ♣ You shouldn't make noise in the class = If I were you , I wouldn't make noise

❖ It is important / good idea / desirable / advisable / essential = should

- ♣ It is important for her to clean wash her teeth.
- ♣ She should wash her teeth.
- ♣ I advise you to wash your hand (ought)
- ♣ You ought to wash your hand
- ♣ It is important not to smoke here . (should)
- ♣ You shouldn't smoke here .
- ♣ He should obey his parents (It)
- ♣ It is advisable / important to obey his parents

للتعبير عن القدرة في الماضي نستخدم Can / could / was able to

- ♣ They could play tennis.
- ♣ They were able to play tennis .
- ♣ I could swim when I was young (نستخدم could للتعبير عن القدرة العامة في الماضي)
- ♣ She was able to clean the flat yesterday (نستخدم was able to للتعبير عن موقف محدد في الماضي)

للتعبير عن الاحتمال نستخدم might

- ♣ My friend might win the race .I am not sure.

Choose the correct answer

- 1-He is fifteen years old . He is a / an (elderly – teenager – baby – old)
- 2-She isn't completely happy with her (appear – disappear – appearance – apparent) .
- 3-Being tall is a (positive – negative – downside – demerits) for basketball players .
- 4- Pollution has (positive – negative – good – nice) effect on our health.
- 5-My brother is always anxious (of – off – for - about)his exams.
- 6- I am not bad (in – of – at – for) art or music.
- 7- (Cyberbullying – Cycling –Recycling - Circles) annoys all of us as it is scary .
- 8- Why are you (happy – glad – upset – pleased). You should cheer up.
- 9-They laugh at me because I am (good –excellent – clever – terrible) at sports.
- 10-You shouldn't (laugh – smile – help – annoy) at other people .
- 11- I am glad that I haven't (experienced – expected – said – spoken) cyberbullying before.
- 12-Cyberbullying is (scared – scary – afraid – frightened)
- 13-Nearly four (billion – balls – points – parts) use social media in their daily lives.
- 14-(In – On –At – With) other hand , social media can be helpful.
- 15-We use social media to share experiences and support (one – all – each – every) other.
- 16- We all must look after our (metal – medal – mental – mutual) health.
- 17- We should (neglect – ignore – support – leave) the elderly and help them.
- 18- She was (happy – embarrassed – glad – delighted) when she failed.
- 19- He felt (alone – lonely – friendly – good) when his father was ill.
- 20- You can (divide – cut – share – throw) this meal with your friend .
- 21- Try to (divide – share – take – give) this room with plywood.
- 22- don't tell anyone about it as it is a / an (common – secret – appearance – idea)
- 23-I always show (empathy – hatred – annoyance – anger) towards the orphans .
- 24- What (high – tall – height – weight) are you ? I am .80 cm tall.
- 25-She is really upset because of the bad (taxi – test – text – textile) message.
- 26-He was sad when he (passed – fell – felt – failed) his test.
- 27- Don't worry , you will (fail – pass – succeed – manage) your exams easily .
- 28-She was happy when I (agreed – greeted – refused – disagreed) to help her/
- 29-I want to get full marks so as not to (please – disappoint – point –fun) my parents.
- 30- Ahmed is my faithful friend as he always (keeps – tells – says – reports) my secrets.
- 31- Thanks for your kind (cyberbullying – disagreement – offer – oven) .I will accept it.
- 32-Your new shirt is (the same – same – similar – similarity) to my shirt.
- 33- We live in the (same – similar – different – difference) street.
- 34-I think this is Nada's book .It belongs (to – of – with – at) her.
- 35-Yaccoub has (done – made – given – said) many achievements in the field of medicine.
- 36- The word appearance is the antonym of (comfortable – disappearance – nice – good).
- 37-The opposite of serious is (dangerous – anxious – worried – joking)
- 38- We breathe (on – out – about – in) oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide .
- 39-You can share polite (comments – cement – common – cinnamon) on others' blog posts.
- 40-He was cutting an onion when he (made – did – hurt – cried) himself .
- 41-The mechanic will repair the (engineer – angle – angel – engine) of my car.
- 42- He is aware of everything. This means he is (mindful – mindless – absent-minded - sad)
- 43- The noun of mindful is (mindless – minded – mindfulness – mind) .
- 44-Are you (joking – serious – calm – quiet) or serious)?

- 46- You can cope (with – out – over – on) your problems alone.
 47-What's (mistake – wrong – harm – hurt) with you?
 48- He is really (happy – glad – cheerful) as he failed his exams.
 49-My friends and I always meet (in – with – up – of)to play in the club.
 50-I am proud (of – to – about – in) be Egyptian.

- 1-You (should – must – can – shouldn't) eat food that smells bad
 2- You should definitely try some (windsurfing – wind surf – to windsurf -windy)
 3-She (can't - may - must - might) be ill because she is working really hard .
 4-His father (won't - must - didn't - doesn't) win a prize .he has made a great achievement .
 5-They (might - must - will not - can't) be late . I'm not sure
 6-He i (must – may – might – can't) be Ali in the street. He's gone away on holiday for 2 weeks
 7-It (must – may – might – can't) be very cold there. Everyone is wearing warm clothes
 8- I'm not sure what the weather will be like tomorrow .It (must – may – might – can't) be hot.
 9- Everyone (should – shouldn't - ought – had better not) do their best to reach their goals.
 10-Should you (wearing – to wear – wear - - wears) this yellow tie?
 11-When I go to school, I usually (live – leave – come - take) home at seven o'clock.
 12-You (shouldn't – should – must – ought to) watch too much television .
 13- We use should and shouldn't to give (advise – advisable – advices – advice) to our friends
 14-I recommend (to stay – stay – staying – stayed) in a hotel
 15-Your (recommendation – recommend – suggest - advise) is very good.
 16-He suggests (to buy – buying – bought – buy) some souvenirs.
 17- In the past , the player (has to – must – have to –had to) take the ball out of the basket.
 18- when I was at school , I (don't have to – didn't have to – must – needn't) cook meals.
 19- My brother (must – might – can't – has to) be ill .I am not sure.
 20- Children (should – ought – might – must) listen to their parents' advice .
 21-He is late for school. He (need- must- mustn't – have to) take a taxi.
 22-She (doesn't have- don't have – must – mustn't) waste her time any more or she will fail
 23-You (can –may – must – should not) stop when the traffic is red.
 24-Children (must – mustn't – have to – don't have to) play with matches. It's dangerous.
 25- You (must – has – have – mustn't) to tidy my room.
 26-He (must – mustn't – has to – had to) buy a pen yesterday.
 27-You (didn't have to – had to – don't have to – must) buy a new mobile. I will give you mine
 28-(Must – Do – Does – Can) he have to visit Alexandria with Ali?
 29-I (had to – didn't have to – needn't – mustn't) mend my car. It wasn't working/
 30-He is very ill. I think he (must – have to – needn't – doesn't have to) stop smoking.
 31- This carriage is free of smoking. You are not (allowed –banned – forbidden –ban) to smoke
 25-Were you (capable – able – enable – could) to solve this maths problem?
 26-I studied my lessons . (farther – Furthermore – In addition to – Beside) I helped my sister.
 27-Firefighters were able to put (off – in – down – out) the fire very quickly.
 Grammar
 28- When I was young , I (can – am able to – could – can't) swim very well.
 29-We (able to – were able to – was able to – can) swim in the sea last week.
 30- (Can – Could – Are – Were) you able to finish your homework early last night?

1) Complete the following dialogue

Magdi :

Hesham : My favourite sport is football.

Magdi : Do you practise playing football?

Hesham :

Magdi :

Hesham : I play football in the club near my house. What about you ?

Magdi :

Hesham : Basketball !

Magdi : My height is not a problem .I am a playmaker .

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**2)What would you say in the following situations :**

1- Your friend has just passed his driving licence test .

2- You forgot to do your homework. Apologise to your teacher.

3-Your sister is going to enter a hard competition. Encourage her.

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3) Read the following passage and answer the questions :

We learn a lot of subjects at school. Everything we study has some uses in our life. We learn our language, Arabic, to be able to tell others what we want and understand what others tell us. We learn biology in order to tell us about living things. Foreign languages enable us to communicate with other people and to know how other people think and talk. Mathematics helps us to think. Computers are also very important because they can do sums quickly and can store information. They can also work with words and numbers. History tells us about our country and the people of the world around us. Geography tells us about plants, animals and people, where and how they live and what they do. Exercises and games help us grow strong and keep us fit

A) Answer the following questions:

1-Why are exercises and games important?

2-Why do we learn foreign languages?

3-What does the underlined word "they" refer to?

B) Choose the correct answer

4-Arabic enables us to

(tell others what we want – know how other people think – grow up – tell us about plants)

5- Maths helps us to (play – eat – drink – think)

6- I know learn about plants in (history – maths – geography – music)

4- Choose the correct answer :

1- You (must – should – have to – mustn't) take things which don't belong to you .

2- We go to school yesterday as it was a national holiday.

a) had to b) needn't c) shouldn't d) didn't have to

3-You (must – should – shouldn't – have to) shout . I can hear you.

4- On the other (hand – leg – foot – chest) , he can make friends with his classmates,

5- The referee (has to – should – might -must not) side with any team to be fair.

6- Your height is a (positive – bad – negative – not good) thing . You should be confident.

7- I will (divide – share – lose – get) the information with my friends.

8- The doctor wants to know what's (wrong – wrongly – wronged – belong) with me?

9- My team (must – might – mustn't – should) win .I am not sure.

5) Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets :

- 1- Nadal can lift heavy weights (able)
- 2- It is unnecessary for Mariam to wait for me (have)
- 3- It isn't allowed to take photos her (mustn't)

6) complete the sentences with the correct word between brackets :

- 1- My brother (must) to study hard .
- 2- You are (enable) to solve your problems.
- 3- You (must) come with me if you are busy .
- 4- You (must) smoke here .it is forbidden

7) complete the sentences with these words:

depressed – appearance – negative – should – have

Mona failed her exams . she was ----- and her ----- was terrible. Failure had a ----- effect on her life but she will ----- to work hard next year

8) Choose the correct word:

- 1- He (must / has) to work hard .
- 2- They (might – have) visit us.

9) Write a paragraph of (110) words about on : Cyberbullying

situations

Situations مواقف

Mr: Hesham

1	You suggest doing something	Let's ----- / Why don't we ../ Shall I ----
2	You suggest doing something	Could we / What / How about
3	You accept the suggestion	It's a good idea .
4	You refuse the suggestion	Sorry , I am busy / I am not very keen
5	You ask about the direction of a place	How can I go to -----
6	You ask about the direction of a place	Can you show me the way to -----
7	You give / show someone directions	Go straight on then turn left . It is
8	Someone shows you the direction to a place	Thanks you are very kind.
9	You introduce someone to someone else	(This is -----) أقدم لك
10	You ask your friend about his health	(How are you?) كيف حالك
11	You are asked about your health	(I'm very well or I'm fine) أنا بخير
12	You ask someone to close the door	Could you close the door? هل تستطيع أن
13	You accept to give someone something	Here you are . أتفضل
14	You refuse to give someone something	(sorry I need it) أنا أسف أنا احتاجه
15	You suggest doing something	(What (How) about ----- ? Let's --)
16	You accept your friend's suggestion الاقتراح	(That's a good idea! فكرة جيدة
17	You refuse someone's suggestion	(sorry , I'm not very keen on
18	Your friend succeeds in the exam	(congratulation)مبروك
19	Someone does something well	(Well done) حسنت
20	Your friend tells you about his sad news,	(I'm sorry to hear that ?)
21	You want to apologize to someone	(I'm sorry) أنا أسف
22	You accept someone's apology الاعتذار	(Never mind / don't worry)
23	You give your brother advice	(You should) (If I were you
24	You accept your father's advice ,	You are right / Yes , I know
25	You don't accept the advice	I'll think about it / I will see
26	You want to express your opinion رأي	(I think -----) (In my opinion)
27	You agree with your friend	(I agree with you)

29	You give someone a present هدية	(This is for you) هذه من أجلك
30	Your friend gives you a present	(Thank you)
31	Someone thanks you	(Not at all / Don't mention it العفو)
32	You want to offer a drink to a guest	(What can I get you?)
33	You offer tea to someone	(How do you like your tea?)
34	You give food or drink to a guest	(Help yourself أأفضل)
35	You want to help someone	(Can I help you ?)
36	You ask someone to help you	(Can you help me ?)
37	You invite someone to a party	(I'd like to invite you -----?)
38	You accept the invitation الدعوة	(Thanks I'd love to ---)
39	You refuse the invitation	(I'm sorry I'm busy)
40	Someone drives a car too fast	(Please be careful)
41	Your sister is tired ,advise her	(you should take rest)
42	You visit someone who is ill	(I wish you speedy recovery)
43	You see something frightening	I'm afraid or I'm frightened
44	Someone is frightened	(Keep calm) (Don't panic) لا تفزع
45	Your sister is late.. Express your worry	I am worried
46	Your father buys a new car	(It is fantastic / It is nice)
47	You don't know the meaning of a word	(What does it mean ماذا تعني ?)
48	You like / admire something	(It's interesting)
49	You don't like something	(It's boring ممل)
50	You start a story	(Once ذات مرة / one day)
51	Someone makes noise	(Keep quiet , please .)
52	Your friends visit you at the hospital	(You are very kind)
53	You meet someone on the first day of the year	(Happy New Year)
54	You meet someone on the first day of Ramadan	(Happy Ramadan)
55	Your brother is going to the exam	(Good Luck حظ سعيد)
56	You ask your friend about opinion	(What do you think of -----)
57	You want to ask someone about the weather	(What is the weather like?)
58	You advise someone not to smoke	(You should stop smoking)
59	You can't hear your friend	(Speak louder please)
60	Your friend is absent. Deduce the reason	(He must be ill)
61	You meet someone in the morning / at 7 a.m	(Good morning) صباح الخير
62	You meet some one in the afternoon	Good afternoon
63	You meet some one in the evening	Good evening
64	You leave someone	(Goodbye) إلى اللقاء
65	You go to bed	(Good night) تصبح علي خير
66	You meet someone at any time	(Hello) أهلا
67	You see someone for the first time	(How do you do ?) تشرفنا
68	You meet a tourist	(Welcome to Egypt)

verbs	40	Irregular verbs		الأفعال الشاذة	40	Mr: Hesham	
arise	ينشأ عن	arose	arisen	kneel	يركع	knelt	knelt
be	يكون	were-was	been	know	يعرف	knew	known
beat	يهزم	beat	beaten	lay	تضع	laid	laid
become	يصبح	became	become	learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
bend	ينثني	bent	bent	leave	يغادر	left	left
begin	يبدأ	began	begun	lend	يسلف	lent	lent
bet	يراهن	bet	bet	lie	يستلقي	lay	lain
bite	يعض	bit	bitten	light	يشعل	lit	lit
blow	تهب	blew	blown	lose	يفقد	lost	lost
break	يكسر	broke	broken	make	يصنع	made	made
bring	يحضر	brought	brought	mean	يعني	meant	meant
build	يبنى	built	built	meet	يقابل	met	met
burn	يحترق	burnt	burnt	overcome	يتغلب علي	overcame	overcome
buy	يشترى	bought	bought	overdo	يفرط في	overdid	overdone
catch	يمسك	caught	caught	pay	يدفع	paid	paid
choose	يختار	chose	chosen	put	يضع	put	put
come	يأتي	came	come	read	يقرأ	read	read
cost	تكلف	cost	cost	ride	يركب	rode	ridden
creep	يزحف	crept	crept	ring	يرن	rang	rung
cut	يقطع	cut	cut	rise	يرتفع	rose	risen
dig	يحفر	dug	dug	run	يجري	ran	run
do	يفعل	did	done	say	يقول	said	said
draw	يرسم	drew	drawn	see	يري	saw	seen
dream	يحلم	dreamt	dreamt	sell	يبيع	sold	sold
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk	send	يرسل	sent	sent
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten	set	تغرب	set	set
fall	تقع	fell	fallen	shake	تهز	shook	shaken
feed	يطعم	fed	fed	show	يعرض	showed	shown
feel	يشعر	felt	felt	sing	يقني	sang	sung
fight	يحارب	fought	fought	sit	يجلس	sat	sat
find	يجد	found	found	sleep	ينام	slept	slept
fly	يطير	flew	flown	speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
forget	ينسي	forgot	forgotten	spend	يقضي	spent	spent
freeze	يتجمد	froze	frozen	stand	يقف	stood	stood
get	يحصل	got	got	stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
give	يعطي	gave	given	swim	يسبح	swam	swum
go	يذهب	went	gone	take	يأخذ	took	taken
grow	ينمو	grew	grown	teach	يعلم	taught	taught
have	يمتلك	had	had	tell	يخبر	told	told
hear	يسمع	heard	heard	think	يفكر	thought	thought
hide	يختفي	hid	hidden	understand	يفهم	understood	understood
hold	يعقد/يقيم	held	held	undertake	يتعهد	undertook	undertaken
hurt	يؤذي	hurt	hurt	win	يفوز	won	won